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A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE PEARL RIVER BASIN, LOUISIANA-ETC(U)
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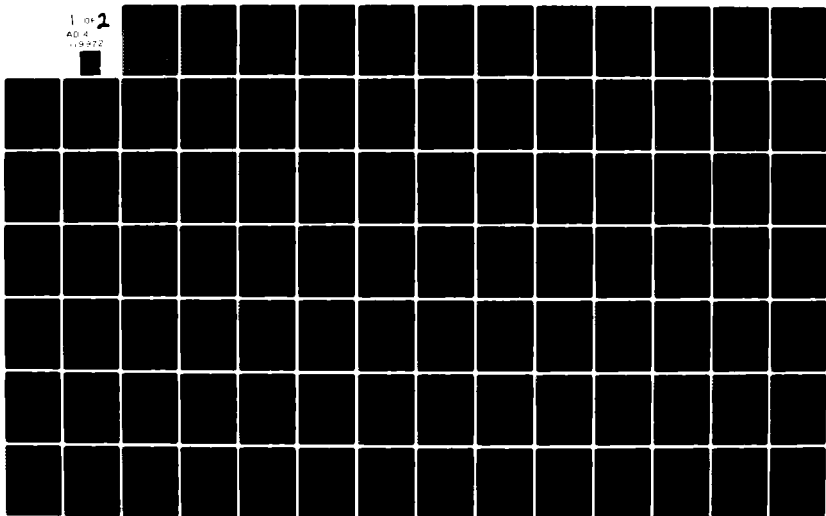
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Final Report

A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE
PEARL RIVER BASIN, LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI

VOLUME II

Prepared for:

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 2288
Mobile, Alabama 36628

Under Contract #DACW01-81-C-0066

Prepared by:

Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc.

April, 1982

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HEARTFIELD, PRICE AND GREENE, INC.

Cultural Resource Consultants • Archeological, Historical and Environmental Planning

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7. AUTHOR(s) Bill Moore		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) DACW01-81-C-0066
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Heartfield, Price and Greene Monroe, Louisiana 71201		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Mobile District, US Army Corps of Engineers SAMPD-EC P.O. Box 2288, Mobile, AL 36628		12. REPORT DATE April 1982
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19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Cultural resources, inventory, archeology, history, maps		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc. of Monroe, Louisiana, was contracted by the United States Corps of Engineers, Mobile District to perform a literature search of a one-mile-wide corridor adjacent to the Pearl River south of Ross Barnett Reservoir. This report has collected and synthesized geological, archeological, ethnographic and historic data pertaining to the study area. (Continued on reverse side)		

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Block 20. Abstract continued.

This study has revealed that very little research regarding the cultural resources of the corridor has been done. Human use of the area has been documented for all of the major period of prehistory except Coles Creek. In many cases, however, only a few sites provide the evidence for these time periods.

Research problems and gaps in the literature are discussed. Recommendations and future goals for the study area are presented and an annotated bibliography is provided.

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APPENDIX A

QUADRANGLES UTILIZED IN THE PEARL RIVER BASIN CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

<u>QUAD NAME</u>	<u>QUAD NUMBER</u>	<u>QUAD DATE</u>
Baxterville, MS	N3100-W8930/7.5	1969
Bogalusa, LA-MS	N3045-W8945/15	1959
Bogalusa NE, LA-MS	N3052.5-W8945/7.5	1976
Bogalusa SE, LA-MS	N3045-W8945/7.5	1976
Columbia North, MS	N3115-W8945/7.5	1970
Columbia South, MS	N3107.5-W8945/7.5	1970
Dead Tiger Creek, MS	N3022.5-W8930/7.5	1957
English Lookout, MS	N3007.5-W8930/7.5	1968
Florence, MS	N3207.5-W9007.5/7.5	1971/1908
Georgetown, MS	N3145-W9007.5/7.5	1971
Haaswood, LA-MS	N3015-W8937.5/7.5	1959
Harrisville, MS	N3152.5-W9000/7.5	1970
Hickory, LA-MS	N3022.5-W8945/7.5	1971
Hopewell, MS	N3152.5-W9007.5/7.5	1970
Jackson, MS	N3215-W9007.5/7.5	1963/1908
Jackson SE, MS	N3215-W9000/7.5	1963
Logtown, MS	N3015-W8930/7.5	1958
Madison, MS	N3222.5-W9000/7.5	1963
Monticello, MS	N3130-W9000/7.5	1970
Monticello NE, MS	N3137.5-W9000/7.5	1971
Morgantown, MS	N3115-W8952.5/7.5	1970
New Byram, MS	N3207.5-W9015/7.5	1971
Nicholson, MS-LA	N3022.5-W8937.5/7.5	1955
Nola, MS	N3130-W9007.5/7.5	1970
Oak Vale, MS	N3122.5-W8952.5/7.5	1970
Oma, MS	N3137.5-W9007.5/7.5	1971
Picayune, MS-LA	N3030-W8930/15	1958
Poplarville, MS-LA	N3045-W8930/15	1959
Rigolets, LA	N3007.5-W8937.5/7.5	1968
Sandy Hook, MS-LA	N3100-W8945/7.5	1970
Schley, MS	N3145-W9000/7.5	1971
Sun, LA-MS	N3030-W8945/15	1961
Terry, MS	N3200-W9015/7.5, 15	1971/1943
Tilton, MS	N3122.5-W9000/7.5	1970
Whites, MS	N3200-W9007.5/7.5	1971

APPENDIX B

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JOURNALS CONSULTED

American Anthropologist
American Antiquity
Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society
Florida Anthropologist
Journal of Southern History
Journal of Mississippi History
Louisiana Archaeology
Louisiana Conservation
Louisiana Historical Quarterly
Louisiana Studies
Mississippi Archaeology
Mississippi Valley Historical Review
Radiocarbon

APPENDIX D

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Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401

Belhaven Improvement Association
101 North State St.
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

Board of Architectural Review
P. O. Box 1359
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180

Choctaw Pioneer Historical Society
841 Pinehurst Place
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Civil War Round Table
Magnolia Towers, Apt. 816
809 North State St.
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Grand Chapter of Mississippi, Order of Eastern Star
1130 West Capitol St.
Jackson, Mississippi 39203

Hancock County Historical Society, Inc.
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Bay St. Louis, Mississippi 39520

Historical and Genealogical Association of Mississippi
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P. O. Box P
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P. O. Box 803
Prentiss, Mississippi 39474

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108 East Franklin St.
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East Baton Rouge Parish Library
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Howard-Tilton Memorial Library
Tulane University
New Orleans, LA 70118

Louisiana State Library
Louisiana Collection
P. O. Box 131
Baton Rouge, LA 70821

McCain Graduate Library
Cleanth Brooks Reading Room
University of Southern Mississippi
Southern Station Box 5148
Hattiesburg, MS 39401

Mitchell Memorial Library
Special Collections Department
Mississippi State University
P. O. Drawer 5408
Mississippi State, MS 39762

Ouachita Parish Public Library
1800 Stubbs Avenue
Monroe, LA 71201

John Davis Williams Library
The University of Mississippi
University, MS 38677

Sandel Library
Special Collections
Northeast Louisiana University
700 University Drive
Monroe, LA 71201

Troy Middleton Library
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

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COUNTY AND PARISH LIBRARIES IN THE PEARL RIVER BASIN
CONTACTED BY TELEPHONE

Bassfield City Library, Bassfield, Mississippi
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Covington Library, Covington, Louisiana
Hancock County Library, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi
Jefferson Davis County Library, Prentiss, Mississippi
Lamar County Library, Purvis, Mississippi
Lawrence County Library, Monticello, Mississippi
Leake County Library, Carthage, Mississippi
Lincoln County Library, Brookhaven, Mississippi.
Madison County Library, Canton, Mississippi
Marion County Library, Columbia, Mississippi
Pearl River County Library, Picayune, Mississippi
Pike County Library, McComb, Mississippi
Rankin County Library, Brandon, Mississippi
Simpson County Library, Mendenhall, Mississippi
St. Tammany Parish Library, Slidell, Louisiana
Walthall County Library, Tylertown, Mississippi
Washington Parish Library, Bogalusa, Louisiana

APPENDIX G
MAPS DEPICTING PEARL RIVER
(In Chronological Order)

This appendix depicts those maps utilized in the cultural resources survey of the Pearl River Basin and should not be construed as comprehensive. Due to the length of some titles, especially the earlier maps, it was difficult to ascertain the exact title. In some cases the author was not known. Some maps were produced by companies. In those cases the company is listed as the author. Each map is annotated containing those data (towns, roads, etc.) in the study corridor. All towns which appear to be on the Pearl River are included. On some maps a particular town may appear to be on the Pearl River while on subsequent maps it is obviously outside the corridor or not on the map at all. In many instances, names are illegible resulting in an omission of some towns. This appendix is intended to serve only as a guide to kinds of information on the various maps. The researcher is advised to consult the original maps in order to obtain the most accurate assessment of data portrayed by these maps.

Following the title of each map is an abbreviation which refers to the institution where the maps are housed. In some cases the originals may be at a different institution. A key to the abbreviations used is as follows:

- L.S.U. (Louisiana State University)
- M.D.A.H. (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)
- M.S.U. (Mississippi State University)
- N.L.U. (Northeast Louisiana University)
- U.M. (University of Mississippi)
- U.S.C.E.M. (United States Corps of Engineers, Mobile District)

Author Unknown

n.d. Carte De La Louisiane et particulierement du Fleuve Mississippi, Dresse sur celles de M. les Ingenieurs ci apres nommes favoir. (N.L.U.)

No settlements shown on Pearl River when this map was made. A road across the very top of the Pearl, running from east to west, is depicted. Above the Pearl River is an area inhabited by "Tchaktas" (Choctaw) Indians.

Beaurain, Jean de

1720 Carte Nouvelle de la Partie de l'ouest de la Province de la Louisiane, sur les Observations et Decouvertes du Sieur Benard de La Harpe, Commandant sur la Riviere Rouge et ou paraissent ses Routes Colorees de Jaune at Etablissement Relatifs a son Journal Dresse par le Sr. de Beauvillier Gentilhomme Servant du Roi et son Ingenieur Ordinaire, de l'Academie Royale des Sciences a Paris en Novembre 1720. (L.S.U.)

Depicts Choctaw Indians at northern reaches of the Pearl River.

Law, William

1721 Mississippi. (L.S.U.)

Depicts Pascagoula Indians living at northern reaches of the Pearl River and to the east of the river.

Ker,

1726 A New Map of Louisiana and the River Mississippi. (L.S.U.)

The Pearl River is not depicted, however, Indian groups such as the Pascagoula, Colapissas, Natchez and Choctaw are shown in the area of the Pearl.

Crenay, Baron de

1733 Carte De Partie de la Louisiana Que Comprehend le Cours du Mississippi. (N.L.U.)

On the lower part of the Pearl River a crossing entitled "Chemin des Natchez" (trail of the Natchez) is depicted. A road from Fort Rosaly (Rosalie) crosses the Pearl River about its middle in a northeasterly direction.

Seutter, Matthew

1735 North America. (N.L.U.)

No settlements or roads are depicted on this map. Indian villages of the Pascagoula, Colapissa and Ouma (Houma) are shown in the vicinity of the Pearl River.

DuPratz, LePage

- 1757 A Map of Louisiana with the Course of the Mississippi, and the Adjacent Rivers, the Nations of the Natives, the French Establishments, and the Mines. (L.S.U.)

Natchez and Choctaws are shown in the vicinity of the Pearl River.

Ross, Lieutenant

- 1765 Course of the River Mississippi from the Balise to Fort Chartres Taken on an Expedition to the Illinois, in the latter end of the Year 1765 by Lieutenant Ross of the 54th Regiment: Improved from the Surveys of that River made by the French. Printed for Robert Saver, North 53 in Fleet Street, Published as the Act directs. 1 June 1772. (N.L.U.)

No settlements appear on this river. The "Ancient Land of the Colapissas" (Acolapissa) is depicted as well as an area inhabited by Chactaws (Choctaw) or "Flathead" Indians (in the northern part of the Pearl River).

Delarochette, L.

- 1775- Bowle's New Pocket Map of North America Divided into its
1780 Provinces, Colonies, etc. by J. Palairret, Geographer; Lately Revised and Improved with Many Additions from D'Anville, Mitchel and Bellin by L. Delarochette. (N.L.U.)

Colonies of West Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are shown. Indian groups include Biloxi, Choctaws and Chickasaws, although their locations are vague due to the scale of the map. The Choctaw village of Bouk-foucka is depicted.

Lauri and Whittle

- 1794 A New and General Map of the Southern Dominions Belonging to the United States of America, viz North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia: with the Bordering Indian Countries, and the Spanish Possessions of Louisiana and Florida. Published by Laurie and Whittle, No. 53 Fleet Street As the Act Directs, 12th May, 1794, London. (N.L.U.)

Depicts Choctaws or "Flathead" Indians along the upper reaches of the Pearl River. The Choctaw village of Booka Fooka is shown on the west bank of the Pearl. Boundary of West Florida is defined.

La Fon

- 1806 Carte Generale Du Territoire D'Orleans Comprenant aussi la Floride Occidentale et une Portion du Territoire Du Mississippi. (M.D.A.H.)

Depicts Choctaws at northern end of Pearl along with the village of Boucfouca. The name Favre appears on the river near the coast (possible reference to an early plantation).

Arrowsmith, A.

1816 Louisiana From Darby's Map Published at Philadelphia, 1816. (L.S.U.)

The Mississippi Territory is outlined, Choctaw Indian lands are defined, and several trails crossing the Pearl River are shown. At one of these crossings a ferry is depicted. The boundary of St. Tammany Parish is defined.

Melish, John

1816 Southern Section of the United States Including Florida, etc. (N.L.U.)

Ford, Mississippi appears just above the 31° north latitude on the west bank of the Pearl River. A road connects Ford with some settlements to the east of the Pearl. Another road or trail crosses the Pearl above Ford. Choctaw Indians are located on the upper reaches of the Pearl. West Florida is defined.

Shallus, Francis

1817 Mississippi Territory. (M.S.U.)

The Choctaw Indians are depicted as inhabiting a large area of the northern reaches of the Pearl River and its environs.

Finlay, A.

ca. Map of the State of Louisiana. (L.S.U.)
1820

The boundaries of St. Tammany and Washington Parishes are defined.

Carez, De J.

1821 Carte Geographique, Statistique et Historique De La Louisiane Fonderie et Imprimerie De J. Carez. (L.S.U.)

A single trail is depicted crossing the Pearl River.

Author Unknown

1822 Mississippi. (M.S.U.)

Several trails are shown crossing the Pearl River. Ford, N. Columbia, Monticello, and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted. The Choctaw agency is shown at the northern part of the Pearl. County boundaries are defined.

Finlay, A.

1824 Louisiana. (L.S.U.)

One trail is shown crossing the Pearl River. Parish boundaries are defined.

Author Unknown

1827 Louisiana. (L.S.U.)

One trail is shown crossing the Pearl River. Parish boundaries are defined.

Tanner, H. S.

1830 The Travellers Pocket Map of Louisiana with its Canals, Roads, and Distances from Place to Place Along the Stage and Steamboat Routes by H. S. Tanner. (L.S.U.)

Two trails are shown crossing the Pearl River and Pearlinton, Mississippi is depicted. Parish boundaries are defined.

Hinton, Simphin and Marshall

1832 Map of the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and the Arkansas Territory. (N.L.U.)

The towns on this map which are situated on the Pearl River are Pearlinton, Fordsville (referred to as Ford on the 1816 Melish map), Monticello, Columbia and Jackson, Mississippi. Four roads are shown crossing the Pearl. Just south of Jackson there is a crossing of the Pearl River referred to as "falls." Parish and County boundaries are defined.

Baldwin and Gradock

1833 North America Sheet XIII Parts of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. Published under the Superintendent of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge by Baldwin and Gradock, London. (N.L.U.)

Towns appearing on this map along the Pearl River are Pearlinton, Fordsville, Columbia, Monticello and two Jacksons in Mississippi. Seven roads cross the Pearl. "Falls Crossing" is designated on the Pearl just below Richland Creek in Simpson County. Parish and County boundaries are defined.

Illman, Thomas

1834 Louisiana. (L.S.U.)

Two trails are shown crossing the Pearl River. Pearlinton and Fordsville, Mississippi are depicted. County boundaries are defined.

Mitchell, S. Augustus

1835 Map of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. (L.S.U.)

Several trails are shown crossing the Pearl River. Pearlinton, Fordsville, Columbia, Monticello, Columbia Springs, Cottonville, Georgetown and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted. Parish and county boundaries are defined.

Bradford, T. G.

1838 Mississippi. (U.M.)

Pearlinton, Fordsville, Columbia, Monticello, Georgetown and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted. County boundaries are defined.

Stone, W. J.

1839 Diagram of the Surveying District South of Tennessee. (U.M.)

Surveying districts east and west of Pearl River are depicted. Townships which have been surveyed, recorded and transcribed are noted. Old Choctaw Indian boundaries are depicted. Jackson, Mississippi is shown.

Tanner, H. S.

1839 A New Map of Louisiana with its Canals, Roads and Distances from Place to Place, Along the Stage and Steam Boat Routes by H. S. Tanner. (L.S.U.)

Two trails are shown crossing the Pearl River. Pearlinton, Mississippi is depicted. County boundaries are defined.

Author Unknown

1842 Mississippi. (M.S.U.)

Several trails are shown crossing the Pearl River. Pearlinton, Spring Cottage, Fordsville, Columbia, Cottonville, Monticello, Georgetown and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted. County boundaries are defined.

Morse, Sidney E. and Samuel Breese

1842 Title unknown. (M.S.U.)

Several trails are shown crossing the Pearl River. Pearl City, Pearlinton, Spring Cottage, Fordsville, Columbia, Monticello, Georgetown, Newtown and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted. County boundaries are defined.

Author Unknown

ca Louisiana and Part of Arkansas. (L.S.U.)
1842

Several trails are shown crossing the Pearl River. Parish boundaries are defined.

Mitchell, S. Augustus

1846 A New Map of Mississippi with its Roads and Distances.
(U.M.)

Several trails are shown crossing the Pearl River. Pearlinton, Spring Cottage, Fordsville, Columbia, Georgetown, Monticello, Newtown and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted. County boundaries are defined. The railroad passing through Jackson, Mississippi is depicted.

1846 A New Map of Louisiana with its Canals, Roads and Distances from Place to Place, Along the Stage and Steam Boat Routes.
(L.S.U.)

Several trails are shown crossing the Pearl River and Pearlinton, Mississippi is shown. Parish boundaries are defined.

Cowperthwait and Company

1851 A New Map of Louisiana with its Canals, Roads and Distances from Place to Place, Along the Stage and Steam Boat Routes.
(L.S.U.)

Several trails crossing the Pearl River are shown along with the town of Pearlinton, Mississippi. Parish boundaries are defined.

McCulloh, William J. (Survey General)

1853 Map of Louisiana Representing the Several Land Districts Prepared to accompany the Surveyor General's annual Report.
(N.L.U.)

Gordontown, Louisiana appears in St. Tammany Parish. This map indicates those areas which have been surveyed. All of the land along the Pearl River is designated as having been surveyed and selected for swampland.

Colton, G. W. and C. B. Colton

1855 Colton's Louisiana. Published by G. W. and C. B. Colton and Company, No. 172 William St., New York. Appears in Colton's General Atlas for 1859. (N.L.U.)

Towns along the Pearl River are Pearlinton, Gainesville, Pinetucky, Riceville, Spring Cottage, Fordsville, (this town now appears on the east bank of the Pearl River), Columbia, Monticello and Georgetown, Mississippi. Three roads cross the Pearl River. County boundaries are defined.

Colton, G. W. and C. B. Colton and Company

1855 Colton's Mississippi. (U.M.)

Several roads are shown crossing the Pearl River. Pearl-
ington, Pinetucky, Spring Cottage, Gainesville, Riceville,
Fordsville, Columbia, Monticello, Rockport, Georgetown,
Sandifers, Byram, Newton, and Jackson, Mississippi are
depicted. Railroads are shown crossing through Jackson,
Mississippi and near the mouth of the Pearl River. County
boundaries are defined.

Colton, J. H. and Company
1855 Mississippi. (U.M.)

Several trails are shown crossing the Pearl River. Pearl-
ington, Pinetucky, Spring Cottage, Fordsville, Columbia,
Monticello, Georgetown, Sandifers, Newton, and Jackson,
Mississippi are depicted. Railroads are shown crossing
through Jackson, Mississippi, and county boundaries are
defined.

Author Unknown

1856 A New Map of Louisiana with its canals, roads and
distances ... (N.L.U.)

Pearlington, Mississippi is the only town on the Pearl shown
on this map. One road crosses the Pearl and a proposed
railroad crosses the Pearl near its mouth. Parish bound-
aries are defined.

1857 Louisiana. (L.S.U.)

Pearl River, Louisiana is depicted and parish boundaries are
defined. Also, Pearlinton, Gainesville, Pinetucky,
Riceville, Spring Cottage, Fordsville, Columbia, Monticello,
Georgetown and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted.

Yoseloff, Thomas

1860 Map of the United States of America Showing the Boundaries
of the Union and Confederate Geographical Divisions and
Departments, December 31, 1860 (Plate CLXII). In The
Official Atlas of the Civil War. Thomas Yoseloff, New York.
(N.L.U.)

Towns appearing on the map along the Pearl are Columbia,
Monticello and Jackson, Mississippi. Fort Pike, near the
mouth of the Pearl, is shown and three railroads cross the
Pearl.

1861- Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, 1861-1865 (Plate 155).
1865 In The Official Atlas of the Civil War. Thomas Yoseloff,
New York. (N.L.U.)

Towns appearing on this map are Spring Cottage, Fordsville,
Columbia, Monticello, Georgetown and Jackson, Mississippi.
Seven roads and one railroad cross the Pearl.

1861- Mississippi and Louisiana, 1861-1865 (Plate 156). In The
1865 Official Atlas of the Civil War. Thomas Yoseloff, New York.
(N.L.U.)

Towns on the Pearl River are Pearlinton, Gainesville,
Pinetucky and Riceville, Mississippi. Two roads cross the
Pearl.

Cowles, Captain Calvin D.

1861 General Topographic Map (Louisiana and Mississippi). Sheet
1865 XXI. Plate CLVI. United States War Department. In Atlas
to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and
Confederate Armies. 1861-1865. Government Printing Office.
Washington. (L.S.U.)

Pearlinton, Pinetucky, Riceville and Spring Cottage,
Mississippi are depicted. Several trails are shown crossing
the Pearl River.

Colton, J. H.

1864 Colton's Louisiana. (L.S.U.)

Pearl River, Louisiana is depicted and parish boundaries are
defined. Also, Pearlinton, Gainesville, Pinetucky,
Riceville, Spring Cottage, Fordsville, Columbia, Monticello
and Georgetown, Mississippi are depicted.

Bowen and Company

1865 Diagram of the Surveying District South of Tennessee.
(U.M.)

Surveying districts east and west of Pearl River are
depicted. Townships which have been surveyed, recorded and
transcribed are noted. Old Choctaw boundaries are depicted
and Jackson, Mississippi is shown. The Southern Railroad is
shown entering Jackson.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office

1866 Sketch of the Public Surveys in the State of Mississippi.
(M.S.U.)

Pearlinton, Riceville, Fordsville, Spring Cottage,
Columbia, Monticello and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted.
Land grant rail roads, county boundaries and old Choctaw
boundaries are defined.

Schonberg and Company

1866 Schonberg's Map of Louisiana. Schonberg and Company.
(N.L.U.)

Towns along the Pearl River are Pearlington, Gainesville, Pearl River, Pinetucky, Riceville, Spring Cottage, Fordsville, Columbia, Monticello, Nimrod, Georgetown, Sandifer, Terry, Byrum and Jackson, Mississippi. One railroad is shown crossing the Pearl. County boundaries are defined.

Johnson and Ward

ca. Johnson's Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. (U.M.)
1870

Pearl City, Pearlington, Pinetucky, Riceville, Spring Cottage, Fordsville, Columbia, Monticello, Georgetown, Sandifers, Byran, Newton, Jackson, Mississippi and Gainesville, Louisiana are depicted. Several roads are shown crossing the Pearl River and two railroads pass through the study area. County and parish boundaries are defined.

Colton, G. W. and C. B. Colton

1871 Colton's Louisiana. Published by G. W. and C. B. Colton and Company, No. 172 William St., New York. (N.L.U.)

Towns on Pearl River are Pearlington, Gainesville, Pinetucky, Riceville, Spring Cottage, Fordsville, Columbia, Monticello, Nimrod and Georgetown, Mississippi. Three roads and one railroad cross the Pearl. Parish boundaries are defined.

1877 Colton's Louisiana. Published by G. W. and C. B. Colton and Company, No. 172 William St., New York. (N.L.U.)

Towns along the Pearl River are Pearlington, Gainesville, Pinetucky, Riceville, Spring Cottage and Fordsville, Mississippi. Two roads and one railroad are shown crossing the Pearl. Parish boundaries are defined.

Cram, George W.

1879 Cram's Railroads and Township Map of Mississippi. (U.M.)

Grand Plain, Lookout, Pearlington, Gainesville, Riceville, Clay, Shady Grove, Spring Cottage, Fordsville, Columbia, Oak Vale, Monticello, Rockport, Georgetown, Terry and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted. Also, Pearl River and Gordontown, Louisiana are noted. Two railroads are shown in the study area and county boundaries are defined.

State Bureau of Agriculture and Immigration

1881 Political Map of the State of Louisiana. Issued by the State Bureau of Agriculture and Immigration. William H. Harris, Commissioner, New Orleans. (N.L.U.)

Towns on this map along the Pearl are Pearlington, Gainesville, Pinetucky, Riceville, Spring Cottage, Fordsville, Columbia, Claiborne, Mississippi and Shady Grove, Louisiana. One railroad crosses the Pearl near its mouth (not named) and the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans line also appears. This map indicates the availability of land for homesteading.

Colton, G. W. and C. B. Colton
1884 Topographical Map of the State of Louisiana Published for "Gayarre's History of Louisiana." (N.L.U.)

Shady Grove and Lees Creek, Louisiana are depicted as well as Pearlington, Gainesville, Pinetucky, Riceville and Spring Cottage, Mississippi. The New Orleans Mobile and Texas Railroad crosses the Pearl at its mouth, the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad is still evident and the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad now crosses the Pearl in St. Tammany Parish. Parish boundaries are defined.

Harris, William H.
ca. Map of the State of Louisiana Issued by the Bureau of
1885 Immigration, William H. Harris, Commissioner, New Orleans,
Louisiana. (L.S.U.)

Gordontown and Shady Grove, Louisiana are depicted. Three railroads pass through the study area and parish boundaries are defined. In addition Pearl Town Bluff, Gaines Bluff, Columbia, Monticello and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted. Three railroads pass through the study area.

Author Unknown
ca. Mississippi. (U.M.)
1890

Pearlington, Logtown, Nicholson, Chinquepin, Spring Cottage, Pickwick, Columbia, Dale, Oak Vale, Tilton, Monticello, Rockport, Georgetown, Terry, Byram and Jackson, Mississippi, and Pearl River, Gordontown and Shady Grove, Louisiana are depicted. Three railroads pass through the study area and county and parish boundaries are defined.

Crowell and Kirkpatrick
1890 Map of Louisiana. (L.S.U.)

Pearl Town Bluff, Gaines Bluff, Columbia and Jackson, Mississippi and Pearl River, Gordontown, Shady Grove and Balltown, Louisiana are depicted. Three railroads pass through the study area and parish and county boundaries are defined.

Matthews/Northrup Company
1894 The Matthews/Northrup Up-to-Date Map of Louisiana published by Matthews-Northrup Company, New York. (N.L.U.)

Towns along the Pearl are Shady Grove, Lees Creek, Balltown and Benton, Louisiana. The Illinois Central, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Orleans Mobile and Texas are shown. Parish boundaries are defined.

Credit Company

1895 Louisiana. (N.L.U.)

Towns appearing on the Pearl River are Jackson, Byram, Bridgeport, Monticello, Columbia, Spring Cottage, Clay, Riceville, East Pearl River and Gainesville, Mississippi, and Lees Creek, Benton and Balltown, Louisiana. Railroads appearing are Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, and New Orleans and Northeastern. County and parish boundaries are defined.

Rand McNally and Company

1895 Map of Louisiana. (N.L.U.)

Towns appearing are Lees Creek, Shady Grove and Balltown, Louisiana. Railroads are Illinois Central, New Orleans and Northeastern and Louisville and Nashville. Parish boundaries are defined.

Matthews/Northrup Company

1898 The Matthews-Northrup Up-to-Date Map of Louisiana. Published by the Matthews-Northrup Company, New York. (N.L.U.)

Towns appearing on the Pearl are Nicholson, Columbia, Monticello and Jackson, Mississippi, and Violin, Lees Creek, Otis and Balltown, Louisiana. Railroads include Louisville and Nashville, New Orleans and Northeastern, and Illinois Central. Parish and county boundaries are defined.

Matthews/Northrup Company

1901 The Matthews-Northrup Up-to-Date Map of Louisiana. (L.S.U.)

Nicholson, Columbia, Monticello and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted (towns in Louisiana are illegible). Three railroads pass through the study area and county and parish boundaries are defined.

Brandon Printing Company

1906 Railroad Commissioner's Map of Mississippi. Revised and Corrected to January 1, 1901. (M.S.U.)

Ansley, Pearlinton, Logtown, Huxford, Napoleon, Gainesville, Nicholson, Chinquapin, Wheat, Spring Cottage, Columbia, Lenoir, Monticello, Rockport, Georgetown, Pearl, Alonzo, Byram and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted. Three railroads pass through the study area. County boundaries are defined.

Rand McNally

1906 In Rand McNally Indexed Atlas. (U.M.)

Pearlington, Logtown, Napoleon, Gainesville, Nicholson, Chinquapin, Wheat, Spring Cottage, Edna, Columbia, Lenoir, Tilton, Monticello, Rockport, Georgetown, Pearl, Alonzo, Byram and Jackson, Mississippi and Pearl River, Louisiana are depicted. Three railroads pass through the study area and parish and county boundaries are defined.

1907 Mississippi. In Rand McNally Indexed Atlas. (U.M.)

Pearlington, Logtown, Huxford, Napoleon, Gainesville, Nicholson, Chinquapin, Wheat, Spring Cottage, Edna, Columbia, Expose, Lenoir, Monticello, Rockport, Georgetown, Pearl, Alonzo, Byram and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted. Three railroads pass through the study area. County and parish boundaries are defined.

Kenyon Map Makers

1910 Map of Louisiana Showing Counties, Towns, Villages, Rivers, Railroads, Congressional Districts Shown in Red. (L.S.U.)

Pearlington, Logtown, Napoleon, Nicholson, Columbia and Monticello, Mississippi are depicted (other town names are illegible). Three railroads pass through the study area, and county and parish boundaries are defined.

Tucker Printing House

1919 Railroad Commissioner's Map. Revised and Corrected to May 1, 1919. (M.S.U.)

Pearlington, Logtown, Gainesville, Nicholson, Chinquapin, Wheat, Spring Cottage, White Bluff, Tilton, Oma, Rockport, Georgetown, Pearl, Byram and Jackson, Mississippi and Pearl River, Louisiana are depicted. Three railroads pass through the study area and county and parish boundaries are defined.

Clason Map Company

1923 Clason's Guide Map Mississippi. (M.S.U.)

Pearlington, Logtown, Gainesville, Nicholson, Spring Cottage, White Bluff, Tilton, Robinwood, Monticello, Wanilla, Oma, Rockport, Georgetown, Hopewell, Gatesville, Pearl, Rosemary, Byram, Plain and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted. Five railroads pass through the study area and several roads are shown crossing the Pearl River. County boundaries with sections are defined.

Fernwood Lumber Company

1926 Map of Lands Owned by Fernwood Lumber Company in Pike, Walthall and Marion Counties, Mississippi. (M.S.U.)

Depicts land owned by Fernwood Lumber Company. Railroads, paved or gravel highways, graded dirt roads, churches and schools are also shown. Sections, Township and Range are depicted.

National Geographic Society

1930 Louisiana Compiled and Drawn in the Cartographic Section of the National Geographic Society for the National Geographic Magazine. (L.S.U.)

Pearlington, Mississippi and Pearl River and Bogalusa, Louisiana are depicted. At least three railroads are depicted passing through the study area and highways are shown crossing the Pearl River. Parish and county boundaries are defined.

United States Engineer Office, Mobile, Alabama

1934 Pearl River, Mississippi and Louisiana General Map. (U.S.C.E.M.)

Pearlington, Logtown, Gainesville, Columbia, Monticello and Jackson, Mississippi and Bogalusa, Louisiana are depicted. Several major railroads and some trunk lines are shown in the study area. Parish boundaries are defined.

State Highway Commission

1939 Official Highway Map State of Mississippi, Corrected to January 1, 1939. (U.M.)

Bogalusa, Louisiana and Columbia, Monticello, Georgetown and Jackson, Mississippi are depicted. Eight highways are shown crossing the Pearl River with others passing nearby. Parish boundaries are defined.

United States Engineer Office, Mobile, Alabama

1940 Flood Control Survey Report Pearl River, Mississippi. (U.S.C.E.M.)

Depicts principal cities in the basin and areas where damage occurred due to 1938 flood.

APPENDIX H

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS AND CONTACTS

Judge Frederick S. Ellis (phone)
133 Lee Road
Covington, LA 70433

Joe Frank (phone and correspondence)
2406 Norben Drive
Lake Charles, LA 70601

Dr. Nollie W. Hickman (phone)
Professor of History (Retired)
1304 Spencer
Monroe, LA 71201

Dr. Jesse Jennings (phone)
Siletz, OR

Paula Johnson (phone)
Louisiana State Land Office
Covington, LA 70433

Dr. Scotty Legan (personal interview)
Professor of History
Department of History
Northeast Louisiana University
Monroe, LA 71201

Bertha Neff (phone)
Clerk of Courts
Covington Courthouse
Covington, LA 70433

Dr. Clarence E. Webb
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dr. E. Russ Williams (personal interview)
Department of History
Northeast Louisiana University
Monroe, LA 71201

APPENDIX I

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

ADAIR, JAMES

- 1775 The History of the American Indians. E. and C. Dilly. London. Reprinted in 1930 by Promontory Press. New York.

This important primary source provides valuable information concerning Adair's encounters with various Indian groups of the Southeast. Adair spent several years as a trader to the Chickasaw nation in what is now north Mississippi. During this time he had the opportunity to observe the Choctaw Indians of the upper Pearl River area. This work provides the researcher with valuable first-accounts of the habits and customs of the Choctaw as well as other Southeastern Indian groups.

ADAMS, HORACE

- 1950 Military Operations In and Around Jackson, Mississippi During the Civil War. M.A. thesis, University of Mississippi. Oxford.

This book documents the various military operations which occurred in the city of Jackson, Mississippi and vicinity during the Civil War. Events such as the burning of Jackson and the takeover of railroads by the Union army are emphasized.

ADKINS, HOWARD G.

- 1972 The Historical Geography of Extinct Towns in Mississippi. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Tennessee. Knoxville.

This dissertation discusses the towns in Mississippi which have become extinct and the reasons for this phenomenon. Divisions such as transportation towns, trade towns and industrial towns are made. Each major town category is discussed according to its function and apparent causes for extinction. Figures and tables illustrate the location of these towns and other relevant data pertaining to the discussion.

ANDERSON, RACHEL ROACH

- 1967 A History of Madison County, Mississippi From Its Earliest Times Through the Civil War. M.A. Thesis, Mississippi College. Clinton.

This thesis presents a general history of events in Madison County during Ante-Bellum times and the Civil War. Topics such as early settlers, patterns of land ownership, slavery and the plantation system, early transportation, the depression and social and cultural life are discussed in Chapter

III which is entitled "Ante-Bellum Madison County." Chapter I discusses the county geographically and Chapter II provides data concerning the Indians (prehistoric and historic) of the area. Madison County is depicted on a County Outline State Map.

ANONYMOUS

n.d.a Archeological, Historical and Recreational Resources of the Big Black River Drainage. Unpublished manuscript on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

The only reference to the Pearl River is LeFleur's Bluff which was chosen as the site of the state capital in 1817. According to this report, the site of LeFleur's trading post has not been located specifically and commercial developments in the Jackson area preclude any chance of discovering it by archeological methods. No specific prehistoric sites are mentioned.

n.d.b Appraisal of Archeological, Historical and Recreational Resources of the Pearl River Drainage Area. Typewritten, unpublished manuscript on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This short manuscript presents a very brief discussion of the cultural resources of the Pearl River Basin. Sites mentioned include Cedarland Plantation (22Ha506), Wills (22Ha512) and Jackson Landing (22Ha504). None of the information presented in the manuscript is referenced.

BACON, CHARLES MADISON

1959 A History of Hinds County, Mississippi During Reconstruction, 1865-1875. M. A. thesis, Mississippi College. Clinton.

This thesis describes how the process of reconstruction was carried out in Hinds County, the hardest hit county in the study area by the Civil War. Background information concerning the creation of the county and some of the events leading up to the Civil War are provided in Chapter I - Hinds County, 1821 - 1865. The economic conditions of the county immediately following the war and the political climate are discussed according to their relationship with the process of reconstruction. Major problems to the reconstruction effort such as transportation, conflict between civil and military authority and the emancipation of slaves are treated. An undated map of Mississippi prior to 1865 and a map of Hinds County in 1865, as well as some tables are also included.

BENHAM, EVELYN

- 1976 Pearl River "Talcatcha." In The Journal of Mississippi History, Vol. 38, No. 2, pp. 213-219.

This article presents an outline of some of the major events in the history of the Pearl River. It begins with Bienville's visit to the river in 1699 and ends with mention of S. G. Thigpen's book, Next Door to Heaven, which was published in 1965.

BENNETT, RICHARD THOMAS

- 1962 A History of Simpson County, Mississippi, 1824-1962. M.A. Thesis, Mississippi College. Clinton.

This thesis provides a general history of Simpson County from the time when the area was inhabited by Indians through the twentieth century. The early development of the area prior to the organization of Simpson County is discussed. Major topics presented in this thesis include "The Era of Growth, 1830-1860," the "Civil War," "Reconstruction, 1865-1875," "Post War Activities from Reconstruction to 1900" and "Economic and Cultural Development in the 20th Century." Maps and tables are included.

BERMAN, B. D.

- 1973 Encyclopedia of American Shipwrecks. Mariners Press. Boston.

This book documents the known shipwrecks which occurred in American territorial waters from the pre-Revolutionary era to the present. Information provided includes name of vessel, rig (type of ship), tons (weight of ship), year built, date of wreck, cause of wreck, place of wreck and comments. Only one shipwreck, the Dove, is reported for the Pearl River.

BLACK, W. M.

- 1913 Letter from Colonel W. M. Black, Corps of Engineers to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army - dated August 13, 1913. In House of Representatives Document No. 223 63D Congress, 1st Session.

In this letter W. M. Black discusses the results of a preliminary examination of the Pearl River from Bogalusa, Louisiana to Columbia, Mississippi which was made by the Corps of Engineers in 1913. Items discussed include the navigability of the river, post commerce on the river and future improvements.

BREMER, CHRISTOPHER

- n.d. The Chata Indians of Pearl River, an Outline of Their Customs and Beliefs. Picayune Job Print. New Orleans.

BREMER, CHRISTOPHER

This paper provides a general overview of the Chata (Choctaw) Indians who lived along the Pearl River. None of Bremer's information is referenced and represents secondary source material only.

BRIEGER, JAMES F.

1980 Hometown Mississippi. Unpublished manuscript on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This volume is a compilation of brief sketches of towns (past and present) of Mississippi. Information concerning early settlers is also provided. Some of the towns in the study area included in this volume are Columbia, Fordsville, Jackson and Pearlinton. The extinct towns of Georgetown and Richmond are also discussed.

BROWN, CALVIN S.

1926 Archaeology of Mississippi. Mississippi Geological Survey (E.N. Lowe, Director). University, Mississippi.

This report presents a general overview of the archeology of Mississippi as it was understood in 1926. Archeological sites and artifacts from various parts of the state are discussed. This work was completed prior to the assigning of official site numbers. Sites mentioned in this report are according to general location and common name only. Mounds in Copiah and Simpson Counties are briefly mentioned. Brown states that he obtained artifacts from Hinds and Lawrence Counties, but they are not described. Shell heaps along the Gulf Coast, to the east of the study area, are discussed. Names of some of the first people to practice archeology in Mississippi are given and a brief overview of mounds in general is presented.

BURKHARDT, STANLEY DAVID

1975 Louisiana Railroads During Reconstruction 1865-1877. M. A. thesis, Northeast Louisiana University. Monroe.

This thesis discusses the physical efforts used to restore Louisiana's railroads during the 12 years of reconstruction following the Civil War. The first three chapters are devoted to the major lines of the state, the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern; the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western; and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas. Chapter IV covers the history of short line railroads in the state, none of which were in the study area. Chapter V is concerned with post-Bellum railroads. The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga, which was later named the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas, passed through the study area near the mouth of the Pearl River and is discussed in this chapter. A map of Louisiana railroads in 1861 and an appendix giving the charter dates of various railroads are included.

CARTER, PRENTISS B.

- 1931 The History of Washington Parish, Louisiana, as Compiled from the Records and Traditions. In Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 36-59.

This article presents a general overview of the history of Washington Parish, Louisiana, beginning with early explorers such as DeSoto and d'Iberville. A discussion of topics such as early settlers, Jackson's Military Road, churches and religion, first ferries and toll bridges, education, the first newspaper, the first parish seat, early railroads, military quotas in the Mexican and Civil Wars, beginning of the lumber industry, founding of Bogalusa and World War enlistments are treated. No maps or charts are included.

CASEY, POWELL A.

- 1974 Military Roads in the Florida Parishes of Louisiana. In Louisiana History, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 229-242.

This article discusses the roads used by the United States military in the Florida Parishes of Louisiana during the early days of the Mississippi Territory. Roads discussed are "General Wilkinson's Road," "General Carrol's Road," "General Jackson's Road" and "The Military Road from New Orleans to the Muscle Shoals." Mention is made of the Natchez Trace and various minor trails. Many of these roads and trails crossed the Pearl River or passed nearby. Dates of road construction and some of the problems associated with it as well as the reasons for these roads are discussed. Maps illustrate the roads discussed in the article.

CHAMBERS, MOREAU B.

- 1935 Archeological Survey of Mississippi, August 1, 1932 - September 10, 1935. Unpublished journal on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This journal describes the work conducted by Chambers during his tenure at MDAH. In 1933, he collected archeological and historic data along portions of the Pearl River. Sites mentioned include 22Ha506, 22Ha500 and 22Ha515. No maps are provided.

CHAPMAN, WILLIAM DANIEL

- 1956 Water Transportation in Louisiana, 1862-1877. M.A. thesis, Louisiana State University. Baton Rouge.

This thesis discusses the history of water transportation in Louisiana during the years 1862-1877. Brief mention is given to the role of the Pearl River. No specific events associated with the river are mentioned.

CIKO, LARRY

1977 Pearl River In _____, November 11, 1977.

This newspaper article presents some very general information concerning the history of the Pearl River. Emphasis is placed on the changes in uses of the river for transportation from the French in 1732 through the turn of the century. None of the information presented in this article is documented.

CITY OF PRENTISS, MISSISSIPPI

1961 History of Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi. Compiled by
1962 the Junior Club, Woman's Club, Twentieth Century Club and Sororis Club of Prentiss, Mississippi.

This book provides a general overview of past events of Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi. Topics discussed include community improvement, national defense, literature, drama, art, music, crafts and recreation.

CLAIBORNE, JOHN FRANCIS HAMTRANCK

1876 Historical Account of Hancock County and the Sea Board of Mississippi: An Address Delivered by Honorable J. F. H. Claiborne of Bay St. Louis. Hopkins Printing Office, New Orleans.

A very brief and general overview of major events which occurred in Hancock County from the arrival of d'Iberville to the present time. A list of early citizens of the county is presented with their occupations. No maps are included.

1880 Mississippi, As A Province, Territory and State With Biographical Notices of Eminent Citizens, Vol. I. Power and Barksdale, Publishers and Printers. Jackson. Reprinted by Louisiana State University Press, 1964.

This book provides a narrative history of Mississippi from the earliest European explorers of the area and the establishment of the first settlements, through the creation of the Mississippi Territory in 1798 and admission into the Union as a state in 1817. Biographies of prominent early Mississippians are included.

CONERLY, LUKE WARD

1909 Pike County, Mississippi 1798-1876. Brandon Printing Company, Nashville, Tennessee.

This book presents a very general outline of the history of Pike County, Mississippi. The major emphases are on early

CONERLY, LUKE WARD

settlers and confederate soldiers. Lists of muster rolls, civil officers of the county, church membership lists and the 1820 Census of Pike County are included. This book is illustrated.

COTTERILL, ROBERT SPENCER

1922 The Beginnings of Railroads in the Southwest. In Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 318-326.

This article provides a general history of the beginning of railroads in the Southwest. Major lines are discussed in terms of origin, growth and demise. Several railroads which passed through Jackson, Mississippi are identified. A map depicting the routes of these lines is presented.

1924 Southern Railroads, 1850-1860. In Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 396-405.

This article provides a detailed discussion and comparison of two of the more important railroads of the South, the Mobile and Ohio and the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern. Brief mention is made of the latter and its Jackson station.

CROUSE, NELLIS M.

1972 Lemoyne d'Iberville: Soldier of New France. Kennikat Press. New York.

This book is a narrative of Iberville's career as explorer and soldier. His three journeys to Louisiana are discussed and a map of the state depicting French settlements is presented.

CUMMING, WILLIAM P.

1958 The Southeast in Early Maps. Princeton University Press. Princeton.

This book contains a collection of early maps pertaining to the Southeast during the Colonial Period of North America preceded by an introductory essay discussing the early periods of cartography in the Southeast. Each map is described in a separate section of the book. Information includes scope of the map and where additional copies are located. Separate appendices list maps found in the book by subject (e.g. Indian tribes and settlements, Political Divisions, Boundary Lines and Roads).

DAVIS, EDWIN ADAMS

1959 Louisiana: The Pelican State. Louisiana State University Press. Baton Rouge.

DAVIS, EDWIN ADAMS

This book provides a very general overview of the history of Louisiana and is written for a juvenile audience. Maps and illustrations are provided.

DAVIS, L. M.

1975 North Pearl River County. Manuscript on file at the University of Mississippi. Oxford.

This paper presents general information concerning stories and legends of Pearl River County. Names of early settlers are given. No maps are provided.

DEAN, ROGER

1970 A Poverty Point Burial? In Mississippi Archaeological Association Newsletter, Vol. 5, No. 8, 9, p.1.

This brief article describes a vandalized burial taken from the Cedarland Plantation Site (22Ha506) by members of the Mississippi State University Field Session crew in 1970. Examination of skeletal remains suggests a robust male between 28-35 years old. Due to the amount of bone deterioration, it is believed the burial belongs to a late period, possibly proto-Historic.

DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1981 Annotated Bibliography of Cultural Resources Survey Reports on file at the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Supplement. Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Baton Rouge.

This volume contains a compilation of cultural resources survey reports which are on file at the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. These sources, all of which are annotated, date from 1968 to 1980. Many of them relate directly to the Pearl River Basin.

EISTERHOLD, JOHN A.

1972 Lumber and Trade in the Lower Mississippi Valley and New Orleans 1800-1860. In Louisiana History, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 71-91.

This article presents a general overview of the lumber industry in Mississippi and Louisiana as it was practiced during the first half of the 19th century. Sawmills in Pearlinton, Mississippi (Hancock County) are mentioned and the role of the Pearl River in the lumber industry is discussed.

ESTAVILLE, LAWRENCE E., JR.

- 1973 A Strategic Railroad: The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern in the Civil War. In Louisiana History, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 117-136.

This article presents a general history of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad and the part it played during the Civil War and Reconstruction. Brief mention is made of Jackson, Mississippi in regard to its relationship with the railroad. A map depicting the route of this railroad and some illustrations are presented.

EVANS, HARRY H.

- 1940 James Robb, Banker and Pioneer Railroad Builder of Antebellum Louisiana. In Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 23, pp. 170-258.

The life and career of James Robb, one of the pioneers in the railroad business, is the focus of this article. One chapter is devoted to his role in the development and growth of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, a line which passed through the Pearl River Basin.

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION: STATEWIDE SOURCE MATERIAL

- 1936a Archeological Sites-Arts (Drama). Vol. 155. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.
- 1936b Copiah County Folklore. Vol. 113. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.
- 1936c Folklore:Indians. Vol. 126. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936d Hancock County Folklore. Vol. 114. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936e Hinds County Folklore. Vol. 114. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936f Indians. Vo.. 142. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936g Jefferson Davis County Folklore. Vol. 115. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936h Lamar County Folklore. Vol. 115. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION: STATEWIDE
SOURCE MATERIAL

- 1936i Lawrence County Folklore. Vol. 116. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936j Lincoln County Folklore. Vol. 116. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936k Madison County Folklore. Vol. 116. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936l Marion County Folklore. Vol. 116. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936m Pearl River County Folklore. Vol. 118. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936n Pike County Folklore. Vol. 118. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936o Rankin County Folklore. Vol. 118. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936p Simpson County Folklore. Vol. 118. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936q Walthall County Folklore. Vol. 120. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Pictorial History of South Mississippi. Vol. 49. Unpublished
1937 collection of photographs on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Pictorial History of Architecture. Vol. 44. Unpublished
1938a collection of photographs on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Pictorial History of Mississippi. Vol. 46. Unpublished
1938b collection of photographs on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Pictorial History of Mississippi Agriculture and Industry.
1938c Vol. 47. Unpublished collection of photographs on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION: STATEWIDE
SOURCE MATERIAL

- 1936- History. Volumes 177-178. Unpublished manuscript on file
1942a at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936 Jackson (History, 1820-1939). Volumes 182-184. Unpublished
1942b manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and
History. Jackson.
- 1936 Maps-Old Historic Homes. Vol. 186. Unpublished manuscript
1942c on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
Jackson.
- 1936- Old Historic Homes and Organizations. Vol. 187. Unpub-
1942d lished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of
Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Towns-Transportation (Railroad History). Vol. 196. Unpub-
1942e lished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of
Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Transportation. Vol. 197. Unpublished manuscript on file
1942f at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1939 Mississippi Gulf Coast Yesterday and Today, 1699-1939.
Sponsored by the Woman's Club of Gulfport. Gulfport
Printing Company. Gulfport.

During the 1930's, a number of research projects were compiled by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. Under this program topics such as archeology, folklore, Indians, history and architecture were researched. Virtually all of this information exists in unpublished, typewritten manuscripts on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in Jackson, Mississippi or at county libraries and courthouses.

FLAGLER, COL. C. A. F.

- 1913 Letter from Lt. Colonel C. A. F. Flagler, Corps of
Engineers, to the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army - dated May
13, 1913. In House of Representatives Document No. 223 63D
Congress, 1st Session.

This letter was written by Lieutenant Colonel C. A. F. Flagler of the Corps of Engineers to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army in 1913. The purpose of the letter was to present the findings of a preliminary examination of the Pearl River from Bogalusa, Louisiana to Columbia, Mississippi. Topics discussed include previous examinations and projects associated with Pearl River, geographical features of the river, present conditions of the river, traffic on the river (past and present) and improvements suggested for the river.

FLOYD, ROBERT J.

- 1978 Magnetometer Survey of Portions of the Pearl River, Pearl River County, Mississippi (MS78-00064-A). Letter report on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This letter report documents the findings of a magnetometer survey which was conducted in the Pearl River in Pearl River County, Mississippi. Two anomalies were discovered and one of these may be associated with a shipwreck. A map depicting the study area and location of the anomalies is presented.

GAGLIANO, SHERWOOD M.

- 1963 A Survey of Preceramic Occupations in Portions of South Louisiana and South Mississippi. United States Gulf Coastal Studies Technical Report No. 16, Part E. Coastal Studies Institute, Louisiana State University. Baton Rouge.

This article presents a detailed overview of preceramic occupations in portions of south Louisiana and south Mississippi. The Pearl River Phase of the Archaic Stage is discussed and Cedarland Plantation (22HA506) is mentioned specifically. Sites of the Pearl River Phase are depicted on a map and artifacts from this phase are illustrated. A comparative chronology chart for the preceramic occupations of this area is provided and a summary of traits from the various preceramic phases is presented in table form. An introduction to the geology of the area is also provided.

- 1964 Post-Pleistocene Occupations of Southeastern Louisiana and Terrace Lands. In Proceedings of the 19th Southeastern Archeological Conference Bulletin, No. 1, pp. 18-26.

In this article Gagliano discusses the various kinds of human occupation which has occurred on the terrace lands of southeastern Louisiana during post-Pleistocene times. The Pearl River Phase of the Archaic Stage is discussed. No specific sites are mentioned.

GAGLIANO, SHERWOOD M., SUSAN FULGHAM, and BERT RADER

- 1980 Cultural Resources Studies in the Pearl River Mouth Area Louisiana - Mississippi. Chef Menteur and Rigolets Passes Hurricane Control Structures Orleans and St. Tammany Parishes, Louisiana. Report prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District by Coastal Environments, Inc., Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Unpublished report on file at the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Baton Rouge.

This report documents an intensive field survey and evaluation of cultural resources within five areas of proposed construction in the eastern end of the Pontchartrain Basin

GAGLIANO, SHERWOOD M., SUSAN and BERT RADER

near the mouth of the Pearl River. Although the five areas studied are not within the Pearl River Basin, an overview study of the prehistory, history, Quaternary geology and natural setting of the Pearl River mouth area was prepared. Surface collecting and subsurface testing were conducted. No cultural resources will be affected by construction activities. A series of maps depicting the paleogeography of the region from the Early Wisconsin interglacial stage to the post-Civil War period is provided.

GAGLIANO, SHERWOOD M. and CLARENCE H. WEBB

1970 Archaic-Poverty Point Transition at the Pearl River Mouth. In The Poverty Point Culture, edited by Bettye J. Douglas and Clarence H. Webb, pp. 47-72. Southeastern Archeological Conference Bulletin, No. 12.

This report discusses in detail the Cedarland (22HA506) and Claiborne (22HA501) sites located at the mouth of the Pearl River in Hancock County, Mississippi. The history of these sites is presented in addition to location, physical description and kinds of artifacts recovered. A summary of the relationship of the two sites to each other as well as to other Poverty Point manifestations of the area is presented. The location of the sites are depicted on maps and their profiles appear in figures. Artifact totals and percentages are presented in tables and the various artifact types are illustrated.

GIBBENS, DOROTHY H. and CHARLES W. MOOREHEAD

1980 A Cultural Resources Survey of Two Proposed Disposal Sites Near Cadet Bayou and Port Bienville, Hancock, Mississippi. Letter report on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This letter report documents the findings of a 1979 survey of disposal sites near Cadet Bayou and at Port Bienville, Mississippi. Only the area at Port Bienville is in the corridor. No sites were located at the latter location. Maps of the study areas are presented.

GIBSON, ARRELL M.

1973 The Indians of Mississippi. In A History of Mississippi, edited by Richard Aubrey McLemore, Vol. 1, pp. 69-89.

This article presents a very general overview of the Indians groups who inhabited Mississippi in historic times. The Acolapissa, Bayougoula, Biloxi, Choctaw and Pascagoula are discussed. This volume is not illustrated.

GIBSON, JON L.

- 1973 Social Systems at Poverty Point, An Analysis of Intersite and Intrasite Variability. Ph.D. dissertation, Southern Methodist University. Dallas.

This dissertation provides a detailed analysis of the relationship between known Poverty Point sites and their environmental situation. The Claiborne Site (22HA501) is discussed in terms of its environmental setting as well as a general description of the site and the kinds of artifacts which have been found there.

- 1974a The Rise and Decline of Poverty Point. In Louisiana Archaeology, Vol. 1, pp. 8-36.

This article presents a general overview of the Poverty Point culture. The Claiborne Site (22HA501) is discussed. Maps and illustrations are provided.

- 1974b Prehistoric Diffusion in Southeastern Mississippi: A Critical Review. In Mississippi Archaeology, Vol. 9, No. 10, pp. 1-8.

This article is a reply to an article written by Dale Greenwell concerning the topic of prehistoric diffusion in southeastern Mississippi.

GILLIS, NANNIE

- 1922 The History of Pike County and McComb in Story and Pageant.

This book presents a general overview of the history of Pike County, Mississippi and the town of McComb. Events are traced from the earliest days of the county through the early part of the 19th century. Early settlers are mentioned and such topics as the Civil War, Reconstruction and early development of the area are treated.

GOODSPEED PUBLISHING COMPANY

- 1891 Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Embracing an Authentic and Comprehensive Account of the Chief Events in the History of the State and A Record of the Lives of Many of the Most Worthy and Illustrious Families and Individuals. The Goodspeed Publishing Company. Chicago.

This work contains over 25,000 individual names of Mississippians. Most of the individuals discussed were members of 19th century Mississippi families; some never lived in the state but were connected to Mississippians as relatives. Information concerning towns, counties and cities is presented in the historical section.

GREENWELL, DALE

- 1979 Survey report of a 25 acre tract in lot 83, Port Bienville Industrial Park. Report submitted to the Hancock County Port and Harbor Commission. Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

In 1979, Greenwell conducted a cultural resources survey of a 25 acre tract in Lot 84, located on the east bank of the Pearl River. This project was carried out under contract with the Hancock County Port and Harbor Commission. Field techniques used included a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. Three areas of cultural activity are noted in the project area; a Marksville period occupation in the northern portion, a Marksville mound and occupation underlain by an Archaic occupation in the western portion and a small Marksville occupation in the southern portion. A map of the project area illustrating the "site areas" is included.

HALL, JAMES

- 1801 A Brief History of the Mississippi Territory, To Which Is Prefixed A Summary View of The Country Between The Settlements on The Cumberland River and The Territory. Printed by Francis Couper. Salisbury.

This volume presents first-hand information collected by James Hall, a Presbyterian clergyman, educator and patriot who made a missionary journey in 1800-1801 throughout the state. This first history of the territory of Mississippi was a by-product of Hall's journey down the Natchez Trace to minister to the scattered Presbyterian congregations in the area. Contents include a description of the country and boundaries of the territory; the time of its settlement; the massacre of the French; the present form of government; soil, climate, and produce; manners, customs and character; population; and trade and commerce.

HICKMAN, NOLLIE WADE

- 1957 Logging and Rafting Timber in South Mississippi, 1840-1910. In Journal of Mississippi History, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 154-172.

This article presents a thorough description of logging and rafting activities in south Mississippi between 1840-1910. Detail is given to the changes which occurred in logging and rafting methods during this time. Activities along the Pearl River in both Louisiana and Mississippi are mentioned.

- 1958 Lumber Industry in South Mississippi, 1890-1915. In Journal of Mississippi History, Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 211-223.

A general history of the lumber industry in south Mississippi during the years 1890-1915 is the theme of this article. Major lumber companies are discussed as well as

HICKMAN, NOLLIE WADE

their different products and the quantities manufactured by each company. Mills in Hancock and Pearl River counties are mentioned briefly.

- 1966 The Yellow Pine Industries of St. Tammany, Tangipahoa and Washington Parishes. In Louisiana Studies, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 25-30.

This article discusses the development of the yellow pine industry in southeast Louisiana. The effects of the Civil War, the railroad and the emergence of large scale lumber industries on this part of Louisiana are discussed. Some of the early lumbermen who settled on the Pearl River are mentioned.

HIGGINBOTHAM, JAY

- 1967 The Pascagoula Indians. Colonial Books. Mobile.

This book, a secondary source, generally discusses the Pascagoula Indians of the Southeast. Brief mention is made to their possible presence near the Pearl River. A series of early maps depicting village locations is provided.

HOWELL, JOHN A.

- 1977 Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed East Side Park, West Side Park and Industrial Park, Picayune, Pearl River County, Mississippi. Memorandum on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

On December 17, 1977, a cultural resources survey was conducted at three localities in Picayune, Pearl River County, Mississippi in the Pearl River Basin (not in the study area). A check at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History revealed no known sites. One area containing cultural debris was noted and probably represents the remains of a previous structure. The cultural material was very scattered and there was very little depth to the deposit. Auger and shovel testing was conducted at 75 foot intervals. This site is not considered eligible for the National Register and was not assigned a site number. It was determined that no detrimental effects will occur as a result of construction activities. A map of the study area and the site is provided.

- 1979a A Surface Inspection of the Claiborne Site (22Ha501) and Areas to be Impacted by the Port Bienville Industrial Park. Report on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This letter report presents the findings of a surface inspection of the Claiborne Site (22HA501) which was conducted by John Howell during 1979.

HOWELL, JOHN A.

- 1979b Cultural Resource Survey of the Lost Lake Subdivision, Hinds County, Mississippi. Memorandum on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

On March 3, 1979, a cultural resource survey was conducted of the Lost Lake Subdivision in the Pearl River Basin (not in the study area). A records search revealed no known sites in the project area. A pedestrian survey located no prehistoric or historic sites and no standing structures. It was advised for construction to continue as planned. A map of the study area is attached to this memorandum.

HYATT, ROBERT D.

- 1977a Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Bridge Replacement on Mississippi Highway 587 in Monticello (29-0196-00-008-10), Lawrence County. Letter report on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

A Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Bridge Replacement on Mississippi Highway 587 in Monticello, Lawrence County, was conducted on December 14, 1977. A records search indicated no known archeological or historic sites present within the proposed area. No previously unrecorded cultural resources were discovered by surface inspection or shovel testing, and no additional work was recommended.

- 1977b Preliminary Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Additional 2 Lanes to U.S. Highway No. 98 Between the Walthall and Lamar County Lines (79-0014-02-026-10), Marion County. Letter report on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

A survey of the proposed additional two lanes to U.S. Highway 98 between the Walthall and Lamar County lines, Marion County was conducted on October 19, 1977. No sites in the study area were recorded.

- 1977c Cultural Resources Survey of 3 Proposed Bridge Replacements on Mississippi Highway 587 Between Columbia and Morgantown (29-0196-00-009-10), Marion County. On file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This letter report documents the findings of a cultural resources survey which was conducted in Marion County, Mississippi in 1977. No sites were located.

- 1977d Cultural Resources Survey of Six Proposed Bridge Replacement Projects on Mississippi Highway #43 Between Mendenhall and Silver Creek (29-0192-00-101-10), Lawrence and Simpson Counties.

HYATT, ROBERT D.

This letter report documents the findings of a cultural resources survey which was conducted in Lawrence and Simpson counties, Mississippi in 1977. No sites were recorded. A map of the study area is provided.

- 1977e Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Bank Protection at Pearl River Bridge on U.S. Highway No. 84, East of Monticello (71-0015-02-058-10), Lawrence County.

This letter report documents the findings of a cultural resources survey which was conducted in Lawrence County, Mississippi in 1977. No sites were recorded.

- 1978 Cultural Resources Survey at the Elton Place Subdivision, Hinds County, Mississippi. Letter report submitted to Bridges Development Co., Inc. On file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

A cultural resources survey was conducted at the Elton Place Subdivision, Hinds County, Mississippi, on April 1, 1978. The area surveyed consists of about 240 acres. During the survey four chipping flakes and one flaked biface were noted at widely scattered locations. Shovel testing failed to reveal the presence of archeological sites. No other indications of important historic or prehistoric resources were noted within the project area. It was concluded that no important cultural resources are likely to be affected by the completion of construction activities.

- 1980 A Cultural Resources Survey of Copiah Creek Watershed, Copiah County, Mississippi. Letter report on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

A cultural resources survey of the Copiah Creek Watershed was conducted between August 16, 1980 and September 7, 1980 under the direction of Robert D. Hyatt. Of the two areas examined, only one (Channel No. 2 - Indian Creek) is in the study area. A literature search at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History at Jackson revealed the presence of a mound site (22Co508) near the Pearl River but its exact location could not be determined. During the course of the survey, several occurrences of isolated flakes were noted but shovel testing in these areas failed to produce evidence of cultural materials. No historic structures were noted. No sites were recorded in the other survey area either and it was recommended that implementation of the construction project will not adversely impact cultural resources. A map of the study area is provided.

HYATT, ROBERT D.

- 1981 Cultural Resources of Proposed Bank Stabilization at Pearl River Bridge on U.S. Highway 84 East of Monticello (Project Number 66-1208-00-003-10), Lawrence County, Mississippi. Letter report on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This letter report documents the findings of a cultural resources survey of proposed bank stabilization at Pearl River bridge on U. S. Highway 84 in Lawrence County, Mississippi in 1981. No sites were recorded. A map of the survey area is provided.

JACKSON, H. EDWIN, JR.

- 1977a Archeological Assessment of the Slidell Airport Expansion (Draft). Submitted to Steimle, Smalley and Associates, Inc.

On January 13 and 19, 1977, a preliminary survey was made of the land which will be directly impacted by the proposed runway expansion and facilities development of the Slidell airport. This assessment was designed to determine the need for future survey activities and/or excavation. A literature search revealed no known sites in the immediate vicinity of Slidell airport. No archeological material was recovered as a result of the survey, either by visual inspection or by test excavations, and no further work was recommended. No maps are included in the report.

- 1977b Archeological and Historical Elements. In Environmental Assessment, Slidell Regional 201 Facilities (pp. 51-64), Unpublished report prepared by Steimle, Smalley and Associates, Inc. on file at the Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Baton Rouge.

This report documents the results of a cultural resources survey of the Slidell-Pearl River 201 facility sites in the Pearl River Basin (outside the study area) in order to assess the impact that construction activities would have on the area. Work was conducted through the techniques of a pedestrian survey, literature search and subsurface testing. No archeological materials were recovered and no sites were tested for nomination to the National Register. There are no maps of the study area in this report.

KING, BEE

- n.d. Early History of Simpson County, Mississippi. Compiled by Frances B. Krechel. Unpublished manuscript on file at the Simpson County Library. Mendenhall.

This unpublished, typewritten manuscript presents a very general history of Simpson County from its earliest days through the early part of the nineteenth century. Maps of various communities are presented and an index is provided.

KNIFFEN, FRED B.

- 1965 Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion. In Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 55, No. 4, December 1965, pp. 549-577.

This article traces changes in folk housing from the eastern part of the United States to the South and Midwest. Maps and photographs illustrate these changes. Specific house types in Louisiana are described.

LAURO, JAMES T.

- 1980 Cultural Resource Survey of the Brookwood Development Company Project. Letter report on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

A cultural resources survey of an area to be impacted by a subdivision was conducted on November 22, 1980. The area is in the Pearl River Basin and not in the study area. No sites were found and no restrictions were placed on construction activities. Testing was conducted at 25 meter intervals. No map of the study area accompanies this letter report.

LOWERY, CHARLES D.

- 1968 The Great Migration to the Mississippi Territory, 1798-1819. In Journal of Mississippi History, Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 173-192.

This article deals with the influx of people who entered the Mississippi Territory during the years 1798, when the area first opened for settlement and 1819. The major focus of the article centers on the reasons behind the migration and its effect on the country. Other topics discussed include areas settled, origin of settlers, kinds of settlers (agricultural, herdsmen, etc.), and populations of various areas. No settlements along the Pearl River are mentioned. It is not illustrated.

LOWRY, R. C.

- 1969a Poverty Point Sites on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. In Newsletter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 3-5.

This report presents a brief description of the Cedarland Plantation Site (22Ha506) and the Claiborne Site (22Ha501). A radiocarbon date of 1,240-1,130 BC is presented as having been taken from a charcoal sample from 22Ha506. Artifact descriptions from the two sites are provided and a comparison is made between baked clay balls at 22Ha501 and the Jaketown Site.

LOWRY, R. C.

- 1969b Steatite Bowls Found. In Newsletter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 8-10.

This brief article discusses steatite bowls from the Claiborne Site (22HA501) which were recovered by members of the Gulf Coast Chapter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association in 1969. Each vessel is described and illustrated by a line drawing.

LOWRY, ROBERT and WILLIAM H. MCCARDLE

- 1891 A History of Mississippi From The Discovery of the Great River By Hernando DeSoto, Including the Earliest Settlement Made By The French, Under Iberville, To The Death of Jefferson Davis. Jackson.

The emphasis of this book is a chronological narrative of the state's history from early explorations to 1890. Nearly a third of the book is devoted to sketches of individual counties. Biographical sketches are also presented and all names are indexed. Chapters on Indians, education, United States Senators, etc., are also included.

MCGAHEY, SAMUEL O.

- 1973 Cultural Resources Survey of the Brashear Creek Basin Sewer Project. Letter report on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This letter report documents the findings of a cultural resources survey of the Brashear Creek Basin Sewer Project in Madison County, Mississippi in 1973. No sites were recorded during the survey.

- 1975 Prehistoric Mississippi. In Historic Preservation in Mississippi: A Comprehensive Plan. Robert J. Bailey and Priscilla M. Lowrey, eds., pp. 11-23. Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This article presents a general overview of the archeology of Mississippi. Sites mentioned include: Cedarland (22HA506), Claiborne (22HA501), Mulatto Bayou (22HA500) and Ancient Earthwork Fortification Site (22Ha515). Maps and illustrations are provided.

- 1980 Investigation of the White Site (22Lw514) and Environs. Letter report on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This letter report documents the findings of McGahey's visit to the White Site (22LW514) in 1980. A list of artifacts collected during the visit and drawings of some of the projectile points which have been found at the site are provided.

MCLENDON, JAMES HAYES

1954 History of Simpson County, Mississippi, to 1865.

This book presents a very general history of Simpson County, Mississippi prior to 1865. The early development of the county is discussed and early settlers are mentioned.

MCWILLIAMS, RICHEBOURG GAILLARD (translator)

1953 Fluer de Lys and Calumet: Being the Penicaut Narrative of French Adventure in Louisiana. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge.

This book is the narrative of Andre Penicaut who served as carpenter to Iberville during his exploration of Mississippi in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Iberville's expedition stopped briefly at the Pearl River and observed pearls from this river. They referred to it as the "Riviere-auxPierres." This is the only mention of the Pearl River in this book.

MANGUM, PAUL L., JR.

1963 An Archaeological Survey of the State of Mississippi East of the Lower Mississippi River Valley. B.A. thesis, Harvard College. Cambridge. On file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This manuscript provides a general overview of the archeology of selected portions of Mississippi. Work by early archeologists is mentioned. The Wills Site (22Ha512) is depicted on a map which illustrates what Mangum refers to as the Hinds-Madison Locality of the Big Black Region. No other sites in the corridor are mentioned.

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1976 The History of Marion County. Prepared and published by the Marion County Historical Society. On file at the Marion County Library. Columbia.

This book provides a general overview of the history of Marion County, Mississippi. The narrative begins with the early days of the county which includes a discussion of its formation and life during the early days. Education, religion, early settlements, post offices, railroads, roads, steamboats and citizens of note are some of the topics specifically discussed. Photos and maps illustrate the volume. An index is provided.

MARSHALL, RICHARD A.

- 1970a Progress Report on Field Research, 1970 Fourth Summer Field Session in Mississippi Archeology, Mississippi State University. Unpublished manuscript on file at the Cobb Institute, Mississippi State University. Oxford.

This article describes the 1970 summer field session conducted at the Claiborne Site (22Ha501) by students from Mississippi State University. The artifact sample included early Poverty Point materials as well as artifacts possibly belonging to the Late Archaic period. Marshall believes the Claiborne Site represents two or more closely related segmental phases of the Poverty Point culture and possibly extending in areas of the site from late Archaic through Poverty Point and perhaps into the early Tchula period (Tchefuncte Culture). Local surveying activities conducted in addition to the excavation at the Claiborne Site are discussed.

- 1970b Unusual Archaeological Sites in Southwest Hancock County. In Mississippi Archaeological Association Newsletter, Vol. 5, No. 5 (Mimeographed attachment).

This article provides a very brief overview of the major archeological sites in southwest Hancock County. Marshall's discussion covers the Claiborne Site (22Ha501), the Cedarland Plantation Site (22Ha506) and the Jackson Landing or Ancient Earthwork Fortification Site (22Ha515).

- 1973 The Prehistory of Mississippi. In A History of Mississippi, edited by Richard Aubrey McLemore, Vol. 1, pp. 24-68. University and College Press of Mississippi. Hattiesburg.

This article presents a very general overview of Mississippi archeology. Theories offered by other archeologists are offered and a brief mention of previous investigations is made. The major archeological periods (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, etc.) are discussed in detail. Brief mention is made of the Claiborne site (22Ha501). This article is not illustrated.

- 1978 Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Gary Estates, Siwell Road, Byrum, Mississippi. Memorandum on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

An archeological survey was carried out on July 26, 1978 for the Harrison Land Surveyors, Inc., who were developing Gary Estates in Hinds County, Mississippi. No prehistoric occupations were noted. Two historic sites were recorded in the project area. One is a standing structure which dates after World War II and the other is a former house site containing scattered artifacts such as ceramics, bottle frag-

MARSHALL, RICHARD A.

ments and iron. This site was dated from early 19th century to post-Civil War. A map of the study area is attached. This survey was in the Pearl River Basin (not in the study area). Subsurface testing was conducted.

MISTOVICH, TIM S.

1980

A Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Gas Line Crossing, Pearl River, Mississippi. Prepared for Southern Natural Gas Company, Birmingham, Alabama by the Office of Archeological research, the University of Alabama.

A survey of a proposed gas line crossing, Pearl River, Mississippi was conducted on November 20, 1980. No cultural resources, as defined by artifacts or prehistoric/historic sites, were encountered during the survey and/or subsurface testing activities.

MITCHELL MEMORIAL LIBRARY

1970

Mississippians: Union List of Newspapers, Vol. 2. Compiled by the Mitchell Memorial Library, Mississippi State University and published by the Mississippi Library Commission.

This volume presents information concerning newspapers which existed at one time in the state of Mississippi. Dates of establishment, names of editors and publishers, frequency of publication and dates and reasons for discontinuation are some of the data provided. Several papers in the Pearl River Basin are discussed.

MOORE, JOHN HEBRON

1979

Railroads of Antebellum Mississippi. In Journal of Mississippi History, Vol. 41, No. 1, pp. 53-71.

This article provides a detailed overview of the railroad system which developed in Antebellum Mississippi. Reasons for the rapid popularity and success of the railroad during this time are explored and brief histories of major lines are discussed. Major railroads relevant to the Pearl River Basin include the West Feliciana, the Vicksburg and Jackson, the Mississippi and Alabama, the Canton and Jackson, the Southern Railroad Company and the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern.

NEITZEL, ROBERT S.

1978a

Environmental Impact Statement Archeological Survey Angie, Washington Parish, Louisiana Sewer Project. Unpublished report submitted to W. C. Monroe Associates, Ltd.

A Pedestrian survey of the project area and a background literature search were conducted (no testing was conducted) and no sites were found. Recommendations to proceed with the project were made.

NEITZEL, ROBERT S.

1978b Environmental Impact Statement Archeological Survey Varnado, Washington Parish, Louisiana Sewer Project. Unpublished report submitted to W. C. Monroe Associates, Inc.

A Pedestrian search of sewer lines and a literature search were carried out (no testing was conducted). No sites were found. It was recommended that the project proceed.

n.d. Archeological and Historical Resources of the Pearl River Basin, Mississippi and Louisiana. Unpublished report on file at the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. Atlanta.

This report presents a general overview of known archeological and historical resources of the Pearl River Basin, Mississippi and Louisiana. Chapter I describes the environment of the basin in terms of geography and biology. Chapter II provides data on the French Period, English, Spanish Period and Federal Period of the basin. Early explorers and Indian groups are briefly mentioned along with major events of the area during this broad time frame. Known prehistoric and historic sites are discussed in Chapter III. A few of the major sites are mentioned and a general overview of the archeology of the region is given. No maps or charts are provided.

NEUMAIER, MARY G.

1974 Prehistory on the Mississippi Gulf Coast: A Report on the Mulatto Bayou Area of Southwest Hancock County. In Mississippi Archeology, Vol. 9, No. 9, pp. 2-12.

This article discusses archeological salvage operations (testing and surface collections) conducted by the Gulf Coast Chapter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association (M.A.A.) at the Mulatto Bayou area from 1968-1969. Members of the society worked at the Claiborne Site (22Ha501), the Cedarland Plantation Site (22Ha506) and the Ancient Earthwork Fortification Site (22Ha515). Artifacts recovered from these sites by M.A.A. members, as well as those reported by collectors, are described. The present status of these sites at the writing of this report (1974) is discussed.

NEUMAN, ROBERT W.

1973 Field Notes For Site 16WA8. On file at the Department of Anthropology - Archeology Laboratory - Louisiana State University. Baton Rouge.

This diary of Neuman's field work at site 16WA8 provides essential first-hand information concerning his methods of excavation and the results of his findings.

NEUMAN, ROBERT W. and LANIER A. SIMMONS

- 1969 A Bibliography Relative to Indians of the State of Louisiana. Department of Conservation, Louisiana Geological Survey. Baton Rouge.

This volume presents a compilation of sources relevant to the Indian groups (prehistoric and historic) which once inhabited the state of Louisiana. A total of 456 entries, most of which are annotated, provide information on sources dating from 1752-1969. Many of these sources are relevant to the Pearl River Basin.

NEW WORLD RESEARCH, INC.

- 1979a A Cultural Resources Survey of 30 Acres in Lot 84 Port Bienville Industrial Park Hancock County, Mississippi. Prepared by New World Research, Inc. for Borg Warner Chemical Corporation.

On October 25 and 26, 1979, New World Research, Inc. conducted a cultural resources survey of a 30 acre tract in Lot 84 of the Port Bienville Industrial Park, Hancock County, Mississippi. The work was carried out under contract with Borg Warner Chemical Corporation which has optioned the property for construction of a petrochemical plant. Field techniques used in the examination of the project area included a pedestrian survey and limited subsurface testing. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the project area. Outside the 25 acre tract, an historic site (22Ha540) consisting of artifactual debris, structural remains (brick and wooden beam fragments) and a cattle dipping trough was located. Artifacts from this site include bottle and ceramic fragments and a broken kaolin pipe stem. These items range from the nineteenth to twentieth century in age. A map of the study area and artifact illustrations are provided.

- 1979b Archeological Test Excavation in a Portion of Lot 83 of the Port Bienville Industrial Park Hancock County, Mississippi. Prepared by New World Research, Inc. for the Hancock County Port and Harbor Commission. Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

This report documents the results of testing and analysis of three site areas in the Port Bienville Industrial Park, Hancock County, Mississippi as defined by Greenwell (1979) in a previous survey. The work, conducted by New World Research, Inc., in September, 1979, was designed to gather data sufficient to evaluate the potential of the three site areas for future mitigation. The project area was a 25 acre tract situated on the east bank of the Pearl River which is designated for the construction of a petrochemical plant. No surficial or subsurface indication of the presence of cultural materials was discovered, and it was decided that the designation site not be applied to Greenwell's "site

NEW WORLD RESEARCH, INC.

areas." Maps of the study area as well as a brief overview of the archeology of the area are presented.

NEWSOM, PAUL

- 1975 Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Byram Industrial Park. Letter report submitted by the Department of Archives and History to the State Clearinghouse for Federal Programs, Jackson. On file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

A survey and limited test was conducted at the proposed Byram Industrial Park by Sam McGahey in 1975. Due to heavy vegetation in the study area, it is believed that some sites may have been missed. Sites 22H1556 and 22H1557 were recorded as a result of this survey. It is recommended that site 22H1556 be tested prior to any construction on its surface.

NEWTON, MILTON B., JR.

- 1971 Louisiana House Types: A Field Guide. In Melanges, No. 2, September 27, 1971. Museum of Geoscience. Louisiana State University. Baton Rouge.

This pamphlet provides a field guide to the main Louisiana folk house types. Each house is described and illustrated and a map depicting generalized folk house regions is presented.

NICHOLS, PETER W.

- 1978 Cultural Resources Survey of 19 Microwave Tower and Substations in Louisiana, Cajun Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. Report submitted by Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc. to Cajun Electric.

An intensive cultural resources survey of 19 proposed locations for microwave relay antenna towers and bulk supply stations was conducted in March and April of 1978 by Espey, Huston, and Associates, Inc. Dr. Peter Nichols was the principal investigator. The primary objective of the survey was to find and describe cultural resources that might be adversely affected by construction activities and to make necessary recommendations for mitigation. A literature search revealed no known sites directly on any of the construction locations, although it was noted that four of the locations were close to known sites. A pedestrian survey and limited subsurface testing were carried out. No cultural materials were discovered. A map is provided of the study area. This survey was conducted outside of the study area, however, portions of it were inside the Pearl River Basin.

PEARL RIVER COMPREHENSIVE BASIN STUDY

- 1970 Appendix K. Archaeological and Historical Resources of the Pearl River Basin, Mississippi and Louisiana, Vol. 7. National Park Service, Southeast Region. Richmond, Virginia.

This report documents a very general overview of the archeological and historical resources of the Pearl River Basin which was conducted by Neitzel for the National Park Service.

PENMAN, JOHN T.

- 1977 Archeological Survey in Mississippi, 1974-1975. Archeological Report No. 2, Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This report documents the findings of an archeological survey of Mississippi which was carried out from 1974-1975 by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Two counties in the Pearl River Basin (Copiah and Lincoln) were included in the survey. Three sites in the corridor (22CP510, 22CP516, 22CP517) are mentioned. Recorded sites are depicted on maps.

PETTRIGREW, BEVERLY

- 1979 Pearl River Once Highway of Commerce. In The Carthaginian, August 16, 1979.

This newspaper article presents information concerning some of the various ways in which the Pearl River has been utilized for a transportation route. Steamboats, paddleboats and ferries are some of the topics discussed. Some of the early river captains are mentioned and a photograph of the Black Warrior, a snagboat which plied the Pearl River is presented. None of the information in this article is referenced.

POUNCEY, BRENDA J.

- 1970 Ancient Earthwork Fortification in Hancock County Saved by Collective Efforts. In Mississippi Archaeological Association Newsletter, Vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 1-2.

In May of 1970, the Ancient Earthwork Fortification Site (22Ha515) was slated for destruction to make way for the Mulatto Bayou Port and Harbor Industrial Development site. This article describes how the combined efforts of interested Mississippi State University students and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History saved this important site.

POWELL, W. F.

- n.d. Jackson's Early History and 28 Years of Municipal Progress. The Tucker Printing Company. Jackson.

POWELL, W. F.

This book presents a general overview of the early history of Jackson, Mississippi. Topics such as early roads, river transport (keel-boats and steamboats, etc.) the Civil War, Reconstruction and development of Jackson as a major southern city are discussed. Information presented in this book is not referenced. Photographs illustrate the volume.

QUINN, YANCEY M., JR.

1979 Jackson's Military Road. In The Journal of Mississippi History, Vol. 41, No. 4, pp. 335-350.

This article discusses the history of Jackson's Military Road, one of the major transportation routes across Mississippi during the early part of the nineteenth century. Quinn provides information on the history of this road, its construction and distances between major stops along its path. This road, originally built as a military road (and shortcut from the older route) from Nashville, Tennessee to New Orleans, crosses the Pearl River at Columbia, Mississippi. A map depicting the route of Jackson's Military Road is presented.

RANDS, ROBERT L.

1958 Archeological Survey of the Pearl River Reservoir Area, Mississippi: Preliminary Report. Unpublished Manuscript on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

A reconnaissance and limited excavations were conducted at the proposed Pearl River Reservoir area by the University of Mississippi, in collaboration with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and the National Park Service in June, 1958. The survey included portions of Hinds, Madison, Rankin, Scott and Leake Counties. Within the reservoir area five sites were located in Madison County and three in Rankin County. Additional sites were located a short distance outside the reservoir limits. In all, 24 sites are mentioned in the report, some of which were recorded prior to Rands' survey. Rands does not mention which sites were located as a result of his survey and which ones were already recorded. A map is included.

1959 The Wills Site: Poverty Point-Woodland Remains on the Pearl River, Mississippi. In Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter, Vol. 6, pp. 15-18.

This report documents the results of the excavation of portions of the Wills Site (22Hi512) in Hinds County, Mississippi which were conducted during the fall of 1958. Five test pits produced Poverty Point objects and pottery. In general, the artifacts suggested a trend of Poverty Point objects over pottery, however, one test pit yielded an

RANDS, ROBERT L.

amorphous Poverty Point object and pottery suggesting to the excavators a partial contemporaneity of these two classes of cultural materials at the site. The Wills Site is believed to have been occupied over a considerable time span. The unusual abundance of fiber-tempered pottery associated with the Bayou La Batre-like ceramics found at the site suggests that cultural affiliations may have been especially strong to the east, rather than with the closely adjacent Mississippi valley. No maps or charts are presented.

RILEY, FRANKLIN L.

1902 Extinct Towns and Villages of Mississippi. Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. 5, pp. 311-383.

Relevant information in this book deals with towns and villages in Mississippi which have become extinct. Although three towns (Richmond, Rankin County; Georgetown, Simpson County, Fordsville, Marion County) are located on the Pearl River on Riley's map, only the town of Richmond is discussed in the text.

RIVET, PHILIP G.

1978 Cultural Resources Survey of Bogue Lusa Creek Bridge Replacement and Approaches, Route LA 439, Washington Parish. Memorandum on file at the Department of Transportation and Development. Baton Rouge.

A cultural resources survey was made of the proposed bridge replacement at LA 439 over Bogue Lusa Creek in Washington Parish on December 8, 1978 in the Pearl River Basin (not in the study area). Prior to the actual survey, an inquiry was made to the State Historic Preservation Office in reference to known sites in the area. It was learned that site 16WA36 was located at the bridge site and might be in the right-of-way. No artifacts were observed during surveying and/or testing procedures, and it was determined that the site is of an insignificant nature and warrants no further investigation. A map of the study area with the site location is provided in this letter report.

1979a Cultural Resources Survey of I-10 and LA 1090, Route U.S. 190, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. Memorandum on file at the Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism. Baton Rouge.

An archeological survey of U.S. 190 between Interstate 10 and LA 1090 was conducted on August 14, 1979, in the Pearl River Basin (not in the study area). A records search and testing revealed no known sites in the area. A Level I survey uncovered no cultural materials. It was determined that no impact would result through construction activities. A map of the study area accompanies the letter report.

RIVET, PHILIP G.

- 1979b Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bridge Replacement, Double Creek Bridge and Approaches, Route LA 435, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. Memorandum on file at the Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism. Baton Rouge.

A cultural resources survey of Double Creek Bridge and approaches on Route LA 435, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana was conducted on August 14, 1979 in the Pearl River Basin (not in the study area). Solicitation of the State Historic Preservation Office revealed no known sites in the area. No cultural materials were observed during surveying activities and no recommendations for further work were made. Three isolated, unworked flakes were collected and a spot find form was filled out. The spot find form and a map of the study area are attached to this letter report.

ROBERTSON, JOHN ALLEN

- 1961 Transportation in Mississippi Before 1860. M.A. Thesis, Mississippi Southern College. Hattiesburg.

This thesis deals with the various kinds of transportation in the state of Mississippi from 1798 to 1860. It is divided into four chapters. Chapter I discusses transportation during the territorial period (1798-1817). Early trails and roads as well as the various kinds of river vessels used during this period are mentioned. Chapter II deals with steamboats during the period 1811-1860. Steamboats which navigated the Pearl River mentioned in this thesis were the Choctaw, Express, Denmark, Grand Gulf and Ranger. Overland Transportation during the period 1817-1860 is discussed in Chapter III and Mississippi railroad construction and legislation during the period 1831-1860 is the subject of Chapter IV. Maps depicting Mississippi during the years 1819, 1822 and 1860 are included.

ROBERSTON, KENNETH LARRY

- n.d. Historical Background of the Proposed LeFleur's Bluff Park and Surrounding Environs. Unpublished manuscript on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This paper presents a brief history of Jackson Mississippi and the area known as Le Fleur's Bluff. Some early explorers and settlers are mentioned and some of the more general events in Mississippi history are discussed. The information in this manuscript is not documented.

ROMERO, SIDNEY J.

- 1968 The Pearl In The Rivers and Bayous of Louisiana, edited by Edwin Adams Davis. Louisiana Education Research Association. Baton Rouge.

This article provides a very general history and description of the Pearl River. Some of the early settlers are mentioned, major towns are discussed and the commerce of the area is noted. A map of the river is included.

ROWLAND, DUNBAR

- 1907 Mississippi, Comprising Sketches of Counties, Towns, Events, Institutions, and Persons, Arranged in Cyclopedic Form (Cyclopedia of Mississippi) (4 volumes). Atlanta.

This comprehensive history of Mississippi was compiled by Dunbar Rowland, the director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, from original sources and documents in the Archives and represents the first thorough and professional usage of these original materials to produce a history. It covers the period from earliest exploration to the time of writing. Volumes I and II contain historical data and are arranged in cyclopedic form. Volume III is a volume of contemporary biography containing approximately 900 biographies and over 500 photographs of individuals important to Mississippi around the turn of the century. Volume IV is a supplementary volume containing personal sketches of representative Mississippians for whom special steel engravings were prepared, approximately 125 in number.

- 1908 Military History of Mississippi 1803-1898. Reprinted in 1978 by The Reprint Company, Publishers. Spartanburg, South Carolina.

This volume presents a detailed overview of the military history of Mississippi. Activities in and around Jackson are discussed as well as references to troop movements throughout the study area and crossings of the Pearl River.

ROWLAND, DUNBAR and MOREAU B. CHAMBERS

- 1937 A Selected List of Significant Archaeological Sites in the Various Counties of Mississippi, with Approximate Locations of all Sites Named. Unpublished, typewritten manuscript on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This manuscript is an attempt by the authors to represent each of the 82 counties of the state by at least one site of importance. The sites are rated according to significance and briefly described. Sites in the corridor mentioned in this paper are Cedarland Plantation, 22Ha506, and the Bonner Field Village Site, 22Pr500 (Pr-1), in Pearl River County.

ROWLAND, DUNBAR and A. G. SANDERS

1927 Mississippi Provincial Archives 1729-1740, French Dominion.
Vol. 1. Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
Jackson.

This volume presents the translations of French letters, documents and journals. The journal of Regis du Roullet, an early explorer who traversed the Pearl River in 1732, is provided. His accounts of Indian villages as well as a physical description of the Pearl River are provided.

SARTIN, JOHN ROBERT

1959 History of Copiah County to 1900. M.A. Thesis, Mississippi College. Clinton.

This thesis discusses the history of Copiah County, Mississippi from its inception in 1823 to 1900. The organization of the county is discussed as well as various aspects of daily life such as religion, transportation, industry, agriculture, newspapers and education. The Civil War and its effects on the area are treated as well as the process of Reconstruction. A discussion of interesting landmarks and characters is provided as well as two maps (an undated map of Mississippi, probably about 1822 and a county map depicting land use patterns in the county) are included.

SCHWARTZ, ADRIAN D.

1953 A Brief Outline of St. Tammany Parish History. Published by the St. Tammany Parish Fair Association. Covington.

This book presents a very general outline of the history of St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. Events from 1682 (when LaSalle was exploring Louisiana) to 1953 are covered. Specific topics include early settlers, towns, newspapers, railroads and churches.

SCRUGGS, ARTHUR E.

1933 An Economic and Social History of Pearl River County. M.A. Thesis, University of Mississippi. Oxford.

This thesis depicts the economic and social history of Pearl River County from the time of early settlers until 1933. The introduction discusses the county in terms of location, climate, origin and organization, as well as providing information on some of the earlier settlers of the area. Chapters include Natural Resources, Manufacture and Trade, Agricultural Development and Social Development. In addition, one map and several tables are included.

SHENKEL, J. RICHARD

1975a Archeological Survey of Two Bridge Crossings (I-59 and I-10) over the East and West Pearl Rivers, Louisiana. Letter on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

SHENKEL, J. RICHARD

This is a letter report documenting an archeological survey conducted by J. Richard Shenkel of the two areas of proposed construction at the I-59 bridge over the West Pearl River and the I-10 bridge over the East Pearl River. The survey was carried out on July 11, 1975 and revealed no cultural remains. No subsurface testing was conducted.

- 1975b Archeological and Historical Elements. In Draft Composite Environmental Statement, Seven Navigation Projects Located on Tributaries of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin (pp. 62-72), Ascension, Livingston, Tangipahoa and St. Tammany Parishes. Unpublished report on file at the District Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. New Orleans.

This report is a Level I study presenting an overview of the prehistory and history of the study area. Parishes included in the study include Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Livingston, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany and Tangipahoa. Brief synopses of the parishes are presented and a map of the study area indicating potential archeological site areas is included.

SMITH, BRENT W.

- 1974 A Preliminary Identification of Faunal Remains from the Claiborne Site. In Mississippi Archaeology, Vol. 9, No. 5, pp. 1-7.

This article describes the faunal sample taken from the Claiborne Site (22Ha501) by Gagliano (when they were collected is not mentioned). The samples were procured by surface collecting and testing. The representative species from the site are discussed in relation to butchering techniques, seasonality and ecological implications. Three tables and one figure are included.

SPRINGER, JAMES W.

- 1973 The Prehistory and Cultural Geography of Coastal Louisiana. Ph.D. Dissertation, Yale University. New Haven.

This dissertation provides a detailed overview of the archeology of coastal Louisiana. According to Springer, the focus of his paper is the distribution of sites through the environment. Although the major emphasis of this report is a discussion of two sites outside the study corridor, mention is made of the Pearl River Basin and of the Claiborne Site (22HA501). Maps, illustrations and tables are presented.

STONE, JAMES H.

- 1975 Historic Mississippi. In Historic Preservation in Mississippi: A Comprehensive Plan Robert J. Bailey and Priscilla M. Lowrey, eds., pp. 23-39. Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

STONE, JAMES H.

This article provides a general overview of the history of Mississippi. Early maps and photographs of selected buildings of historical significance are presented. The John Ford House near Columbia, Mississippi, site of the Pearl River Convention of 1816, is depicted.

STOVER, JOHN F.

1954 Southern Ambitions of the Illinois Central Railroad. In Journal of Southern History, Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 449-510.

This article documents the conception of the Illinois Central Railroad, a major line which passed through the Pearl River Basin. Emphasis is given to the growth of this railroad and its takeover and amalgamation of other lines in the South.

SWANSON, MARK T.

1980 Archeological Testing at the Johnson Site, 22HA540 Port Bienville Industrial Park Hancock County, Mississippi. New World Research, Inc. Report of Investigations No. 28.

In January, 1980, a cultural resources survey and testing program was conducted by New World Research, Inc. of a portion of the historic Johnson Site (22Ha540) located in Lot 84 at the Port Bienville Industrial Park, Hancock County, Mississippi. The work was performed under contract with Borg Warner Chemical Corporation which plans to construct a petrochemical plant on the site. It was initially hypothesized that the artifactual remains discovered in the previous survey (New World Research 1979a) represented the occupation of local tenants associated with the nearby Saucier-Claiborne plantation. Information obtained through oral history research, radial transect survey and test excavations disproved this hypothesis. Two separate historical sites were identified. The exact location of the Johnson Site (a large house with a wrap-around porch erected by Henry M. Johnson within ten or twenty years after the Civil War) was not determined, however, analysis of the ceramic, glass and metal fragments recovered suggest occupation at the Johnson Site from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The ponds are associated with the Johnson Site by proximity, orientation and temporal agreement of surficial artifacts. The cattle-dipping vat was constructed after the abandonment of the Johnson Site, probably in the mid-1950's. No further work is recommended. Maps and artifact illustrations accompany the text. This site is not in the corridor.

SWANTON, JOHN R.

- 1911 Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Adjacent Coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43. Washington.

This volume is an important secondary source which contains much information concerning Indian tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley and vicinity. Swanton has attempted in this book to provide a complete account of the history of each tribe as well as ethnological information. The following groups which once inhabited the Pearl River Basin are discussed: Acolapissa, Biloxi, Choctaw, Pensacola and Tangipahoa. The book is illustrated and contains a map depicting the linguistic families of the major tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley and adjacent Gulf Coast.

- 1946 The Indians of the Southeastern United States. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 137. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. and Greenwood Press. New York.

This volume is a major secondary source containing much information concerning the Indian groups which inhabited the Southeastern United States. It provides additional information from the 1911 source. The following groups which once inhabited the Pearl River Basin are discussed: Acolapissa, Bayougoula, Biloxi, Choctaw, Pensacola, and Tangipahoa. Early explorers who visited these Indian groups are discussed and the volume is illustrated and contains maps.

THIGPEN, GRANDPA

- 1979a Pearl Drew First Settlers Into Area. In Picayune Item, April 18, 1979.

This newspaper article provides some very general information concerning some of the early settlers who made their homes in the Pearl River Basin. Thigpen discusses where many of these early settlers came from, the attractions which brought them there and how some of them made a living. None of the information presented in this article is referenced.

- 1979b Long Ago Spanish Encouraged Settlement Along Pearl. In Picayune Item, April 11, 1979.

This newspaper article discusses early settlement along the Pearl River and how it was promoted by the Spanish government. Information concerning early land grants is provided. The ways in which these settlers made a living through logging, etc., is discussed. None of the information presented in this article is referenced.

THIGPEN, GRANDPA

- 1979c The Pearl Was Once A Busy River. In Picayune Item, April 8, 1979.

This newspaper article presents information concerning the various ways in which the Pearl River was used for transportation and commerce in the past. Individuals who operated steamboats and industries on or near the river are mentioned and towns along this waterway are named. The kinds of products shipped along the river are discussed. None of the information presented in this article is referenced.

- 1980 Engineers Kept Pearl Open for Navigation to Columbia. In Picayune Item, January 16, 1980.

This newspaper article discussed how snagboats kept the Pearl River open for navigation from its mouth to the town of Columbia, Mississippi. Life on a snagboat is discussed as well as the names of those men who worked on them. None of the information presented in this article is referenced.

THIGPEN, S. G.

- 1965a Next Door to Heaven. Kingsport Press, Inc. Kingsport, Tennessee.

This book documents accounts and daily activities of those people who lived along the Pearl River in Pearl River and Hancock Counties, Mississippi from prehistoric to modern times. Information obtained for this book came from interviewing old timers of the area, research and personal experiences of over 74 years of living in the region by the author. Old photographs and a map of the river showing some of the locations mentioned in the text are also included.

- 1965b Pearl River Highway to Glory Land. Kingsport Press, Inc. Kingsport, Tennessee.

This book presents historical accounts of that part of the Pearl River which flows through Pearl River and Hancock Counties, Mississippi. Information was obtained by talking with old timers of the area, research and personal experiences of over 74 years of living in the region by the author. Some old photographs are included.

VAN DOREN, MARK (Editor)

- 1955 The Travels of William Bartram. Dover Publications. New York.

This book presents the findings of William Bartram a botanist who travelled throughout the Southeast recording and reporting native flora of the area. During his travels, Mr. Bartram stayed on Pearl Island just to the south of the

VAN DOREN, MARK (Editor)

mouth of the Pearl River. A detailed description of this island is presented. He also mentions a brief visit to a plantation on the Pearl River.

WAILES, B. L. C.

1854 Report on the Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi, Embracing a Sketch of the Social and Natural History of the State. Philadelphia.

In this journal Wailes describes his travels through south Mississippi in 1852. The economy of the area is discussed, towns are described and individuals named. The Jackson Landing site (22Ha515) and environs are described and artifacts recovered from the area are mentioned.

WEBB, CLARENCE H.

1968 The Extent and Content of Poverty Point Culture. In American Antiquity, Vol. 33, No. 3, pp.297-321.

This article provides a detailed discussion of the Poverty Point culture with emphasis on the influence of Mesoamerican elements on the development and spread of this cultural system. Various Poverty Point sites and their diagnostic artifacts are discussed. The Cedarland Site (22HA506) is mentioned. Maps and illustrations are provided.

1970 Settlement Patterns in the Poverty Point Complex. Southeastern Archeology Conference Bulletin No. 12, pp. 3-12.

This article discusses the various factors which have played an important part in the settlement pattern of Poverty Point sites. Topics such as site locations, size of sites, arrangement of occupations, subsistence, trade and social organization are discussed. The Claiborne Site (22Ha501) and the Wills Site (22H1512) are mentioned.

1977 The Poverty Point Culture. Geoscience and Man, Vol. 17, School of Geoscience, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

This report discusses the Poverty Point culture in terms of settlement patterns, distribution systems and societal organization. Descriptions of representative sites, artifacts as well as intersite comparisons are presented. Sites mentioned which are in the corridor are Claiborne (22HA501) and Wills (22HA512). Maps and illustrations are provided.

WESTON, J. ROLAND

1943 Sunken Logs and Logging Brands of the Lower Pearl River. In Journal of Mississippi: History, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 83-114.

WESTON, J. ROLAND

This article discusses some of the early methods of logging which were practiced along the Lower Pearl River Valley from Monticello, Mississippi to the Delta area. Information, such as the method of cutting, which can be provided by the raising of sunken logs is discussed. Some emphasis is placed on the early practice of branding or marking of logs. The specific areas from which sunken logs were recovered are not identified.

WILLIAMS, E. RUSH and LUKE W. CONERLY

1978 Resource Records of Pike/Walthall Counties, Mississippi, 1798-1910. Easley, South Carolina.

This book contains a reprint of Pike County, Mississippi 1798-1876, by Luke Conerly (1909). In addition, a considerable amount of new material has been added: Roster of Soldiers of War of 1812; 1816 Territorial Census; 1820 Federal Census; Membership of Bogue Chitto (now Crain's Creek) Baptist Church, 1824, 1827 and 1834; Membership of the New Zion Baptist Church, 1823, 1830 and 1866; Obituaries from the minutes of Bogue Chitto Baptist Association Minutes, 1872-1910 (includes some obituaries from Lincoln County); Select Group of Pike County obituaries from the New Orleans Advocate, 1851-1910 and Correction of Conerly's original Pike County text plus some additional genealogical sketches of pioneer Pike County families. A comprehensive index of Conerly's original work and all material is included.

WILLIAMS, J. MARK

n.d. Archeological Excavations at "Ancient Earthwork Fortification," Hancock County, Mississippi. Unpublished manuscript on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

This manuscript presents the findings of the 1972 excavations at the Ancient Earthwork Fortification, or Jackson Landing Site (22HA515) which was conducted by the Gulf Coast Chapter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association and students from the University of Southern Mississippi. The methods under which the group operated, categories of artifacts recovered and observations based on this work are presented.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1936- Copiah County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-Wars). Volumes 268-269. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

1936- Hancock County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-Wars). Volumes 284-285. Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

- 1936- Hinds County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-
1942c Wars). Volumes 291-299. Unpublished manuscript on file at
Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Jefferson Davis County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-
1942d Wars). Volume 314. Unpublished manuscript on file
at Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Lomar County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-
1942e Wars). Volumes 323-324. Unpublished manuscript on file at
Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Lawrence County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-
1942f Wars). Volumes 330-331. Unpublished manuscript on file at
Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Lincoln County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-
1942g Wars). Volumes 340-341. Unpublished manuscript on file at
Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Madison County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-
1942h Wars). Volumes 345-348. Unpublished manuscript on file at
Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Marion County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-
1942i Wars). Volumes 349-350. Unpublished manuscript on file at
Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Pearl River County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-
1942j Wars). Volumes 374-378. Unpublished manuscript on
file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
Jackson.
- 1936- Pike County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-
1942k Wars). Volumes 381-383. Unpublished manuscript on file at
Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Rankin County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-
1942l Wars). Volumes 392-394. Unpublished manuscript on file at
Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Simpson County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-
1942m Wars). Volumes 397-398. Unpublished manuscript on file at
Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1936- Walthall County: Historical Research Material (Agriculture-
1942n Wars). Volume 421. Unpublished manuscript on file at
Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1940a Early Indian and Spanish Trails. Unpublished manuscript on
file at Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
Jackson.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

- 1940b Indian Mounds and Sites in Mississippi (2 volumes).
Unpublished manuscript on file at Mississippi Department of
Archives and History. Jackson.
- 1940c Outstanding Archeological and Early Historical Sites in
Mississippi. Unpublished manuscript on file at the Missis-
sippi Department of Archives and History. Jackson.

During the 1930's and early 1940's, archeological and
historical research was carried out under the supervision of
the Work Projects Administration. Under this program the
history of each county in Mississippi was researched.
Archeological and historical sites in Mississippi were also
recorded and documented. Most of this material appears in
typewritten, unpublished manuscripts on file at the
Mississippi Department of Archives and History in Jackson,
Mississippi and county libraries and courthouses.

WYNN, JACK T., WILLIAM V. DUBARD and MICHAEL V. TAYLOR

- 1975 An Archaeological Site Survey of Four Proposed Constrtuction
Sites In George and Pearl River Counties, Mississippi.
Report of file at the Mississippi Department of Archvives
and History. Jackson.

This letter report documents the findings of a cultural
resources survey which was conducted in George and Pearl
River Counties, Mississippi in April of 1975. Two archeolo-
gical sites were recorded in Pearl River County; both out-
side the study area.

APPENDIX J
DESCRIPTION OF SITES ON THE NATIONAL
REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The following descriptions were summarized from information contained on the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Forms. Except for the Mill Creek Site, 22Lw511 (labelled as 22Lw510), no site numbers were observed on the individual forms; statewide survey numbers for these sites were provided by Sam McGahey of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (1982:personal communication). According to McGahey, numbers could not be located for three of the Register sites. Due to the length of these numbers, Register sites are numbered consecutively, beginning with NRHP1 on our maps and throughout the manuscript. In this chapter, however, the complete statewide survey number follows our temporary designation.

MISSISSIPPI

Copiah County

There are no sites on the National Register of Historic Places in Copiah County within the study area.

Hancock County

Jackson Landing Site (NRHP1/22Ha515)

Prehistoric earthworks which are assumed to have their origins in the Tchefuncte Period with continuation of construction into Middle or Late Marksville times. The earliest known date for the Jackson Landing site itself is 400 BC \pm 100 (UGS 402) and it is assumed to have been finished around AD 500. This site is probably the largest extant prehistoric earthwork in south Mississippi (M.D.A.H.).

Hinds County

Bailey Hill Civil War Earthworks (NRHP2/No number available)

The Civil War Earthworks located on Bailey Hill are the best preserved fortifications of their kind in Jackson and were once part of the Federal Army's seige line which formed a semi-circle around the city from the Pearl River on the north to the Pearl on the south. The Bailey Hill earthworks played a vital role during the Seige of Jackson, July 9-16, 1863, when the site was occupied by the 7th Michigan Light Artillery, the 1st Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery and the 33rd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment (M.D.A.H.)

Boyd House (NRHP3/28-049-004-0019)

The Boyd House is a simple, one-story frame and clapboard Greek Revival dwelling. It was constructed prior to the Civil War for James H. Boyd, a prominent early citizen of Mississippi's capital city (M.D.A.H.).

The Capitol Green (NRHP4/No number available)

The Capitol Green was designated in 1822 by Peter A. Vandorn as one of three areas designated for public buildings and is presently the only green in Jackson which has continued to be used for its original purpose (M.D.A.H.).

Central Fire Station (NRHP5/28-049-004-003)

This historic building was constructed in 1904-1905 as Jackson's main municipal fire station (Central Station No. 1) and is the oldest extant fire station in the city. The building is structurally almost entirely intact in its original form (M.D.A.H.).

Edwards Hotel (NRHP6/28-049-004-0123)

The Edwards Hotel is a large, twelve-story, steel-and-brick structure which follows a commercial style of the late-nineteenth century in structure and form, a relatively rare architectural style in Jackson. This building was completed in 1923 and served as a focal point for political and social events in Jackson (M.D.A.H.).

Governor's Mansion (NRHP7/28-049-004-0031)

The Governor's Mansion of the State of Mississippi is a monumental brick masonry structure of Greek Revival design and is one of only seven such structures remaining from the nineteenth century. Of houses built as governor's mansions and continuing in their original use, only the Virginia Governor's Mansion is older. Of the four oldest continuously used governor's mansions, the Mississippi mansion is the most architecturally distinguished, being designed by English-born architect William Nichols and constructed between 1839 and 1841 (M.D.A.H.).

City Hall (NRHP8/28-049-004-0073)

The City Hall is one of three impressive Greek Revival antebellum government buildings remaining in Jackson. Its Doric style is in contrast to the Corinthian design of the Governor's Mansion and the eclectic style of the Old Capitol. The City Hall was begun in 1846 with William Gibbons as architect and completed in 1847. This building is located on one of the city's original squares (M.D.A.H.).

Smith Park Architectural District (NRHP9/28-049-004-0219)

The Smith Park Architectural District in downtown Jackson is characterized by a concentration of significant buildings that collectively illustrate a wide range of architectural styles from Greek Revival through the Gothic, Jacobean and Neo-Classical revivals and including Art Deco and "Anonymous Commercial" of the twentieth century. With few exceptions, exact dates of construction and the names of architects and builders can be assigned to individual buildings (M.D.A.H.).

Millsaps-Buie House (NRHP10/28-049-004-0020)

This house was built for Major Reuben Webster Millsaps in the late nineteenth century. When completed, circa 1888, this two-story, frame structure stood as an excellent example of the Queen Anne style of Victorian architecture (M.D.A.H.).

The Old Capitol (NRHP11/28-049-004-0089)

Work on this building began in 1833 and was completed in 1840. Greek Revival detail and the three orders of Greek architecture, Corinthian, Doric and Ionic, are used throughout the building. A major portion of Mississippi's early history occurred within the walls of the Old Capitol which served as the State Capitol from 1839 to 1903 (M.D.A.H.).

Smith Robertson Elementary School (NRHP12/28-049-004-0197)

This school is a two-story, stuccoed brick structure which was designed in 1929 by the prominent Jackson, Mississippi architectural firm of Hull and Malveney. This building represents Jackson's first public school building for blacks and the parent school for all of Jackson's black community (M.D.A.H.).

Spengler's Corner (NRHP13/No number available)

The building known as Spengler's Corner is the oldest known commercial structure still standing in Jackson. This historic site is a two-story commercial building of brick construction which was completed circa 1840-1848 (M.D.A.H.).

Jefferson Davis County

There are no sites on the National Register of Historic Places in Jefferson Davis County within the study area.

Lawrence County

Longino House (NRHP14/28-077-010-0022)

The Longino House was constructed by Andrew Houston Longino, governor of Mississippi from 1900 to 1904, circa 1884. As originally built, the one-story frame house was a five-room structure with a steeply pitched roof (M.D.A.H.).

Mill Creek Site (NRHP15/22Lw510, 22Lw511)

The Mill Creek Site is a large Plaquemine/Mississippian village and ceremonial center of approximately 13.5 hectares (33.3 acres) and consists of nine mounds. Its significance lies not only in the fact that it remains largely undisturbed, but also in its potential for archeological comparisons with other major mound sites in Mississippi (M.D.A.H.).

Lincoln County

There are no sites on the National Register of Historic Places in Lincoln County within the study area.

Madison County

There are no sites on the National Register of Historic Places in Madison County within the study area.

Marion County

There are no sites on the National Register of Historic Places in Marion County within the study area.

Pearl River County

There are no sites on the National Register of Historic Places in Pearl River County within the study area.

Pike County

There are no sites on the National Register of Historic Places in Pike County within the study area.

Rankin County

There are no sites on the National Register of Historic Places in Rankin County within the study area.

Simpson County

There are no sites on the National Register of Historic Places in Simpson County within the study area.

LOUISIANA

St. Tammany Parish

There are no sites on the National Register of Historic Places in St. Tammany Parish within the study area.

Washington Parish

There are no sites on the National Register of Historic Places in Washington Parish within the study area.

APPENDIX K
SITE DESCRIPTIONS

COPIAH COUNTY

Sites on the National Register of Historic Places

There are no prehistoric sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the study area in Copiah County.

Sites Not on the National Register of Historic Places

22Cp516 (Dry Creek Site)

This site, located on a first terrace above Dry Creek, was recorded in 1975 by John Penman (1977:199) during a survey for the United States Soil Conservation Service. The site is approximately 200 meters (656 feet) in diameter and is situated at an elevation of between 250-270 feet A.M.S.L. When visited by Penman and Bridges, it was covered with pine trees and high sage grass. Artifacts from the site, including two Clovis points in the private collection of Elton Bridges of Crystal Springs, Mississippi, suggest that the site was occupied during Paleo-Indian, Late Archaic and Baytown times.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Cp517 (Reno Site)

This site, located on the ridge line above 22Cp516, was recorded in 1975 by John Penman (1977:204) during a survey for the United States Soil Conservation Service. The site, situated at an elevation of between 290-300 feet A.M.S.L., is described as approximately 22 meters (6.7 feet) in size on the Mississippi Department of Archives and History site form. However, in Penman's report (Ibid) it is described as 200 meters (656 feet) in diameter. When the site was visited by Penman and Bridges, it was covered with hardwoods and high sage grass. Artifacts from the site suggest that it functioned as an extensive Archaic hunting camp (Ibid).

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Cp519 (Little Lake Site)

Based on information from a Mr. Charles Wallace, this site was recorded by Sam McGahey in 1976 (Site Records, Mississippi Department of Archives and History [M.D.A.H.]). Artifacts from the Wallace Collection, which include two Plainview-like points and a polished axe, suggest that the site was occupied during late Paleo-Indian times. When recorded, this site was under cultivation.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Cp520 (Reno Creek Site #1)

Based on information from a Mr. Charles Wallace, this site was recorded by Sam McGahey in 1976 (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). Artifacts from the Wallace collection suggest that the site was occupied during the Late Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic and Late Archaic periods. When recorded, this site was under cultivation.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Cp521 (Reno Creek Site #2)

Based on information from a Mr. Charles Wallace, this site was recorded by Sam McGahey in 1976 (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). Artifacts from the Wallace collection which include large, broad-stemmed projectile points, suggest that the site was occupied during the Middle Archaic period. When recorded, this site was under cultivation.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Cp522 (Allen Lake Site #1)

Based on information from a Mr. Charles Wallace, this site was recorded by Sam McGahey in 1976 (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). When recorded, the site was situated on bottomland of the Pearl River and under cultivation.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Cp523 (Allen Lake Site #2)

Based on information from a Mr. Charles Wallace, this site was recorded by Sam McGahey in 1976 (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). When recorded, this site was situated on bottomland of the Pearl River and under cultivation.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Cp524 (Brushy Creek Site #1)

Based on information from a Mr. Paul Berry, 22Cp524 was recorded as a possible mound site by Sam McGahey in 1976 (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). When visited by Berry, it had been disturbed by a pothunter's hole in the center. Lithic debris and broken points have been reported from this site.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

HANCOCK COUNTY

Sites on the National Register of Historic Places

In 1973, an area referred to as Jackson Landing was entered in the National Register of Historic Places (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). Two sites, 22Ha504 and 22Ha515, are located within this district.

22Ha504 (Jackson Landing)

This site, a shell midden located on the first high ground above the mouth of the Pearl River and about 180 meters (1180.8 feet) to the southeast of 22Ha515 was recorded by B. Lewis in 1969 (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). Based on ceramics from this site it has been suggested that the site was occupied during Tchefuncte and Marksville times.

Sir Charles Lyell is reported to have visited the site in 1826 (Wailles 1854) and made a rough sketch map of the area. According to Williams (n.d.:3), documentation of Lyell's visit is unobtainable.

The earliest extant description of this area is found in the original journal and field notes of B.L.C. Wailles (1854), who visited the area in August, 1852, as part of a geological survey of Mississippi.

Wailles refers to the site as a "Shell Bank" which, at that time, had a summit of about 15 feet above the highest tide. According to Wailles, the shell bank, on which a house was standing and occupied by a family, had been dug away and considerable quantity of shell taken to New Orleans for sale, or to be used on the streets. He mentions that human bones, fragments of pottery and charcoal and ashes have been taken from the site.

22Ha515 (Ancient Earthwork Fortification Site)

This site, situated on the southernmost extension of high ground (Pleistocene terrace) in Mississippi, without marsh intervening, represents the largest single earthwork known for the Mississippi Gulf Coast (Williams n.d.:3). The major feature of the site is a large, semi-circular wall 457.3 meters (1500 feet) long and up to 5.5 meters (18 feet) high in some places. When this site was entered on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, it was covered with trees and brush and there was a fairly extensive shell midden covering portions of the eastern end of the wall and areas to the northeast. A flat-topped mound, presumably built during Mississippian times, was observed about 180 meters (1180.8 feet) to the southeast of the earthwork (Site Records, M.D.A.H.).

Sir Charles Lyell is reported to have visited the site in 1826 (Wailles 1854) and made a rough map of the area. According to Williams (n.d.:3), documentation of Lyell's visit is unobtainable.

The earliest extant description of this site is found in the original journal and field notes of B.L.C. Wailles (1854), who visited the area in August, 1852, as part of a geological survey of Mississippi.

Wailles referred to this site as an "ancient fortification" and compared it with Lyell's map made in 1826. The site is described by Wailles (1854:10) in the following:

"...The parapet, or wall, represented in the sketch as straight (or in a right angle), I found to be angular, or in a crescent shape, and the remains of a deep, wide fosse now dry (having been drained) not noticed in the sketch."

"...The wall, or parapet [sic], which is in some places fifteen feet high and 120 feet wide on the top (with a bar[?] of at least 60 feet) containing [contains] a good deal of the Shell in some sections of it."

"...There are, however, on the top of the wall, at this time, growing two live oaks at least three feet through, and a magnolia grandiflora of at least four on the side of it..."

Waille's (1854:10-12) report describes the discovery of an earthen vase taken from this site containing 16 French coins (the size of a cent) minted in 1721 and 1722 and an iron bridle bit. He also mentions accounts of iron hoes of the French pattern, gun barrels, stone axes, arrow points and pipes being dug up there.

In 1970, 22Ha515 was declared a State Archaeological Landmark (Neumaier 1974:10-11). Continued destruction by relic collectors prompted the Mississippi Archaeological Association to undertake controlled excavations in 1972 (Williams n.d.:6). Artifacts from the site suggest that construction began possibly as early as Tchefuncte times with most of the work being carried out during the Marksville period. Later, the site was re-occupied in early historic times by Indian groups, possibly the Biloxi, Pensacola or Apalachee (Ibid:83).

Sites Not on the National Register of Historic Places

22Ha500 (Mulatto Bayou Site)

This site, consisting of a shell midden, was recorded by Chambers and Ford in 1933 (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). When recorded, the site had been disturbed by the removal of shell for commercial purposes. Fish bones and ceramics were reported from this site. Another name for this site is Gistang Point.

The location of this site on the M.D.A.H. site form does not agree with the directions on the same form as how to reach the site. Also, the directions in Chamber's (1935) journal are confusing. This site cannot be accurately plotted at this time.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Ha501 (Claiborne Site)

This site consists of a large, stratified, horseshoe-shaped midden composed of black earth and shell. It is located on a terrace, 6.1 meters (20 feet) in height, which overlooks the Pearl River estuary. The outer diameter of the midden measures 214 meters (702 feet), while the inner diameter is 149 meters (489 feet) (Webb 1977:25).

When this site was discovered in 1967 (Gagliano and Webb 1970:47-48), the area had been cleared for the construction of a new port facility. During the initial clearing activities, Gagliano mapped the site and dug several test pits (Ibid:48).

In 1968, Webb made several trips to the site and studied the artifact collections of several local collectors. These collections were compared with objects from other Poverty Point sites (Webb, Ford and Gagliano 1971).

Additional excavations were conducted at Claiborne as part of the Mississippi State University Field School under the direction of Richard Marshall (1970a). In 1969, a trench was dug at the north end of the midden and, in 1970, efforts were concentrated on an apparently undisturbed portion of the site (Ibid:3-4). Early Poverty Point and possibly Late Archaic materials were collected. Much of the site had been destroyed by construction activities.

In 1979, a surface inspection of the Claiborne site was conducted by Howell (1979a). The site had been so heavily damaged that only three small areas were considered to possibly contain cultural materials.

Artifacts from this site indicate that it was occupied during Poverty Point times. Webb (1977:17) believes that Claiborne served as a regional center and participated fully in the Poverty Point trade network. Today this site is virtually destroyed (Sam McGahey 1981: personal communication).

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Ha506 (Cedarland Plantation Site)

Cedarland, a large, stratified shell-and-earth midden, was first recorded by Chambers and Ford in 1933. This site is semicircular in shape and located on the edge of a terrace overlooking the Pearl River estuary. Its outer diameter is 175 meters (574 feet) while the inner diameter measures 100 meters (328 feet) (Webb 1977:25).

The site was visited by Gagliano (1963) during the course of site surveys in the area. He noted areas that had been heavily disturbed due to the removal of shell for road construction.

Mapping and excavation of the site were initiated by Gagliano (1963) in 1957 and have continued periodically since that time (Gagliano and Webb 1970:47). Artifacts recovered from the site suggest that it was occupied during Late Archaic times and that its occupants participated in a widespread trade network which extended up the Mississippi Valley and along the Gulf Coast (Ibid:72). Cedarland Plantation has been designated the type site for the Late Archaic Pearl River Phase (Gagliano 1963).

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Ha507 (Weston Midden Site)

This site, a shell mound located on the bank of the Pearl River within the city limits of Logtown, was recorded by Chambers and Ford in 1933 (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). They described the site as a "long shell midden, now nearly all carted off." At the time of their visit, the office of the Weston Lumber Company was situated on top of the site.

Mr. Weston showed them areas where the shell midden still remained. A collection of decorated sherds (belonging to Mr. Weston) from the site was viewed by Chambers and Ford.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

HINDS COUNTY

Sites on the National Register of Historic Places

There are no prehistoric sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the study area in Hinds County.

Sites Not on the National Register of Historic Places

22Hi510 (Westbrook Site)

This site, an oval mound and associated village, was recorded by Robert Rands (1958) during his survey of the proposed Pearl River Reservoir area. No other information is available.

This site is not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

22Hi512 (Wills Site)

This site, located on an elevated ridge above the adjacent swampland, was recorded by Robert Rands (1958) as Hi14 during his survey of the proposed Pearl River Reservoir area. The site covers an area of approximately 30 meters (98.4 feet) by 100 meters (328 feet). Artifacts from six test pits revealed a cultural sequence from Poverty Point to Plaquemine times (Ibid:2-3). Additional excavations (Rands

1958; 1959) have confirmed the sequence noted earlier. Sam McGahey (1981:personal communication) visited the site in 1969 and noted that an area of approximately 3 meters (10 feet) by 3.7 meters (12 feet) was all that remained. Today the site is virtually destroyed (Ibid).

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Hi526 (Berry Mound Site)

This site, located in bottom land of the Pearl River, was recorded by Connaway and McGahey in 1969 during a survey of portions of Hinds County (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). The site is a mound approximately 2 meters (7 feet) high and 18 meters (60 feet) in diameter. Artifacts from the site indicate that it was constructed during the Woodland period. When visited by McGahey and Berry in 1969, a portion of the mound had been destroyed by a bulldozer. The rest of the site was covered with bushes and grass. No other information is available.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Hi527 (Hanging Bridge Site)

This site was recorded by Connaway and McGahey in 1969 during a survey of portions of Hinds County (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). The site was evidenced by lithic debris, broken points and possible fragments of daub found mixed with gravel in the road. It has been hypothesized that the cultural material may have been brought in with the gravel during road construction.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Hi556 (Big Creek Site #1)

This site was recorded by McGahey in 1974 during a survey of the proposed Byram Industrial Park (Newsom 1975). When the site was recorded, it was partly wooded and under cultivation. Lithic debris, abundant fire-cracked rock (apparently localized) and three sherds of clay-tempered plain ceramics were noted.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Hi557 (Big Creek Site #2)

This site was recorded by McGahey in 1974 during a survey of the proposed Byram Industrial Park (Newsom 1975). When the site was recorded, it was partly in pasture and partly in cultivation. Sparse amounts of flint flakes and broken pebbles were observed on the surface.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22H1562 (Railroad Site)

This site was recorded by Mike Taylor (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). It is located at an elevation of approximately 250 feet A.M.S.L. When visited by Taylor and C. G. Dale, it was covered with trees and grass and had been disturbed through bulldozing. Artifacts reported from this site include pottery and unidentified lithics.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22H1563 (Bailey Hill Site)

This site was recorded by Mike Taylor (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). It is located at an elevation of approximately 325 feet A.M.S.L. When visited by Taylor and C. G. Dale, it was covered with trees and grass. Artifacts reported from this site include pottery and unidentified lithics. This is not the same site as the Bailey Hill Civil War Earthworks site which is on the National Register of Historic Places.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

JEFFERSON DAVIS COUNTY

There are no prehistoric sites recorded within the study area for Jefferson Davis County.

LAMAR COUNTY

There are no prehistoric sites recorded within the study area for Lamar County.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Sites on the National Register of Historic Places

22Lw511 (22Lw510) (Mill Creek Site)

This site, a large Plaquemine/Mississippian village and ceremonial center, was recorded by R. Wilson in 1977 (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). Site 22Lw511 consists of a temple mound, 12.2 - 15.2 meters (40-50 feet) high, surrounded by eight additional mounds. The entire complex covers an approximate area of 13.5 hectares (33.3 acres). When the site was visited by representatives of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, there had been some disturbance through testing or pothunting activities and portions of the site had been cleared for field.

There is some confusion as to the correct number for this site. It is referred to as 22Lw511 on the M.D.A.H. site form; however, on the National Register of Historic Places Nomination form it is labelled 22Lw510.

Sites Not on the National Register of Historic Places

22Lw500 (Sauls Mounds Site)

This site consists of two mounds located at the confluence of Tilton Creek and the Pearl River near the town of Tilton, Mississippi. It was recorded by Neitzel in 1966 as part of the Pearl River Basin Survey (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). The larger mound is approximately 12 feet in height and undisturbed while the smaller one is about eight feet high and contains several potholes. Artifacts collected from the site include projectile points, hammerstones, shell and a celt.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Lw504 (Section 1 Site)

Site 22Lw504, situated on the west bank of the Pearl River 3-1/2 miles southeast of Robinwood was recorded by Neitzel in 1966 (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). It is described on the site form as an open site from which "projectile points" have been collected. No other information is available.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Lw514 (White Site)

This site, situated on an eroded terrace remnant overlooking the Pearl River, was recorded by Sam McGahey (1980). When visited the site had been partially disturbed through agricultural and forestry activities. It covers approximately 30 square meters (98.4 square feet). Based on artifacts from the site and in the private collection of a Mr. Charles White (which includes 10 Dalton points), 22Lw514 has been classified as Early Archaic, Late Archaic and Late Woodland.

This site has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

22Lw515 (Spence Site)

Based on information from a Mr. Spence, this site was recorded by Sam McGahey in 1980 (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). Artifacts from the Spence collection suggest that it was occupied during the Early Archaic period.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

LINCOLN COUNTY

There are no prehistoric sites recorded within the study area for Lincoln County.

MADISON COUNTY

There are no prehistoric sites recorded within the study area for Madison County.

MARION COUNTY

There are no prehistoric sites recorded in the study area for Marion County.

PEARL RIVER COUNTY

Sites on the National Register of Historic Places

There are no prehistoric sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the study area in Pearl River County.

22Pr500 (Bonner Place Site)

This site, located on the east bank of the Pearl River bank, was recorded by Chambers and Ford in 1932. When first recorded, this site was located in a corn field on a bluff overlooking the river. Sherds, stone objects and shell were collected from what Chambers and Ford described as a village site 100 yards in length (Site Records, M.D.A.H.).

PIKE COUNTY

There are no prehistoric sites recorded within the study area for Pike County.

RANKIN COUNTY

Sites on the National Register of Historic Places

There are no prehistoric sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the study area in Rankin County.

Sites Not on the National Register of Historic Places

22Ra502 (Flowood Site #1)

This site was recorded and tested by Rands (1958) during his survey of the proposed Pearl River Reservoir area. No other information is available.

This site is not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

22Ra504 (Spann Site)

This site, a pyramidal mound, was recorded by Rands (1958a) during his survey of the proposed Pearl River Reservoir. Four test pits dug at this site produced a single sherd of shell-tempered pottery and one Baytown sherd.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

22Ra508 (Mule Jail Site)

This site was recorded by Robert Rands (1958) during his survey of the proposed Pearl River Reservoir area.

This site is not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

22Ra524 (Not Named)

This site was recorded by Mike Taylor in 1976 (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). Clay-tempered sherds and flint flakes were collected. No other information is available.

This site is not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

22Ra527 (Interstate Bridge Site)

This site, located on the east bank of the Pearl River within the city limits of Jackson, was recorded by Mike Taylor (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). When visited by Taylor, scrub trees were observed on the site. Artifacts collected include cores, projectile points, non-utilized flakes, utilized flakes, bifacial scrapers and pottery (Alexander incised, O'Neal Plain, Wheeler Fiber-Tempered and Tishomingo Plain). No other information is available.

This site is not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

22Ra528 (Not Named)

When this site was recorded by Mike Taylor in 1976, it was described as approximately 100 x 150 yards in size and covered with "light grass" (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). Portions of the site had been disturbed through bulldozing. Artifacts collected include lithics and clay-tempered sherds. No other information is available.

This site is not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

22Ra546 (Flowood Site #2)

This site was recorded by Robert Rands (1958) during his survey of the proposed Pearl River Reservoir. Originally this site and the Flowood Site #1 were both recorded as 22Ha502. This site has been renumbered to avoid the confusion which resulted from two sites with the same number. No other information is available.

This site is not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

SIMPSON COUNTY

Sites on the National Register of Historic Places

There are no prehistoric sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the study area in Simpson County.

22Si510 (Berry Site)

Based on information from a Mr. Paul Berry, this site was recorded by Sam McGahey and a Mr. Caldwell in 1976 (Site Records, M.D.A.H.). When visited by Berry, the site was under cultivation. Artifacts in the private collection of Berry and Paul Ratliff, which include three corner-notched, basal-ground, projectile points and five Pontchartrain points, suggest that the site was occupied during the Early and Late Archaic periods.

WALTHALL COUNTY

There are no prehistoric sites recorded within the study area in Walthall County.

ST. TAMMANY PARISH

There are no prehistoric sites recorded within the study area in St. Tammany Parish.

WASHINGTON PARISH

Sites on the National Register of Historic Places

There are no prehistoric sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the study area in Washington Parish.

Sites Not on the National Register of Historic Places

16WA8 (Not Named)

This site, a shell midden, was recorded by Robert W. Neuman in 1973 (Site Records, Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Baton Rouge). When visited by Neuman and Byrd, the site had been disturbed by

collectors. Artifacts obtained through limited testing of the site suggest that it was occupied during Mississippian times (Robert Neuman 1981:personal communication).

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

16WA10 (Ford Site)

This site was recorded by Neuman and Byrd in 1973 (Site Records, Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Baton Rouge). When recorded, the site had been disturbed through road construction, land clearing and a pit for oil exploration activities.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

16WA12 (Adam's Arrowhead Field Site)

Based on information from a Mr. Stephen Gard, this site was recorded by Duke Rivet in 1974 (Site Records, Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Baton Rouge). This site, situated on a wooded bluff overlooking Peter's creek, has reportedly produced a large number of lithics and pottery.

No determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places has been made.

APPENDIX L

SITES IN THE PEARL RIVER BASIN

This appendix lists all of the sites recorded in the following parishes and counties in the Pearl River Basin: St. Tammany and Washington Parishes, Louisiana; Copiah, Hancock, Hinds, Jefferson Davis, Lamar, Lawrence, Leake, Lincoln, Madison, Marion, Pearl River, Pike, Rankin, Simpson and Walthall Counties, Mississippi. With the exception of Leake County, these sites are located south of the Ross Barnett Reservoir.

The various categories included for each site are presented on a presence/absence basis. Presence is indicated by "1" and absence by "0."

KEY

- A - Paleo
- B - Archaic
- C - Lithics Only
- D - Poverty Point
- E - Tchefuncte
- F - Marksville
- G - Baytown
- H - Coles Creek
- I - Plaquemine
- J - Mississippian
- K - Unidentified Ceramic Period Site
- L - Historic Indian Site
- M - Euro-American - 18th Century
- N - Euro-American - 19th Century
- O - Euro-American - 20th Century
- P - Campsite
- Q - Lithic Scatter
- R - Village
- S - Mound
- T - Structure
- U - Farmstead
- V - House/Building
- W - Midden
- X - Shell Mound
- Y - Earthworks
- Z - Surface Collection
- 1 - Testing
- 2 - Excavation
- 3 - Not Known
- 4 - Burial

LOUISIANA

St. Tammany

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
16ST1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
16ST2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
16ST3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
16ST4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
16ST5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
16ST6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
16ST7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16ST8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
16ST9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16ST10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16ST11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16ST12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16ST13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16ST15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16ST29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
16ST37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
16ST44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
16ST48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
16ST62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16ST63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
16ST64	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST67	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
16ST68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
16ST69	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16ST70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16ST71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16ST72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
16ST73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
16ST74	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST75	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST78	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
16ST81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16ST82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
16ST84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
16ST86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST87	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16ST88	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

Washington

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
16WA1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
16WA5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
16WA9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16WA24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 1 2 3 4

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
16WA76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
16WA77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16WA78	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
16WA79	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16WA80	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16WA81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16WA82	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16WA83	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16WA84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16WA85	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16WA86	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

MISSISSIPPI

Copiah

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22CP500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22CP501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP507	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
22CP509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP511	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP512	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
22CP513	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
22CP514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP516	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP518	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22CP519	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP520	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP521	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP526	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP527	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP530	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22CP531	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

Hancock

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	
22HA500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
22HA501	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
22HA502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22HA503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22HA504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
22HA505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22HA506	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
22HA507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22HA508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22HA509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22HA510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22HA511	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
22HA512	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
22HA513	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22HA514	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
22HA515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
22HA516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22HA517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
22HA518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22HA519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
22HA520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
22HA521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
22HA522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
22HA523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
22HA524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
22HA525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22HA526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22HA527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
22HA528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
22HA529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
22HA541	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	

Hinds

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22HI500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
22HI501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22HI502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
22HI503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
22HI504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
22HI505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22HI506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
22HI507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
22HI508	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
22HI509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
22HI510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
22HI511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22HI512	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22HI513	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
22HI516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI517	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22HI519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
22HI520	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
22HI521	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
22HI522	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
22HI523	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
22HI525	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
22HI526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI529	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI530	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI535	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22HI536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI538	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI539	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI542	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI543	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22HI545	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22HI546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22HI547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI550	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22HI551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI552	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI554	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22HI556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI557	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI559	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI560	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI561	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22HI562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22HI564	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI566	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI567	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI568	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI569	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI570	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI571	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI572	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI573	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI574	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI576	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22HI577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22HI578	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI579	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI581	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI582	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI583	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22HI585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22HI586	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI587	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI589	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI590	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI591	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI592	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI593	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI594	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI596	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22HI600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

Jefferson Davis

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22JD500	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22JD501	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22JD502	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22JD503	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22JD504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22JD505	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22JD506	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22JD507	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
22JD508	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22JD509	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

Lamar

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22LM500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM501	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM503	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM504	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM506	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM516	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM517	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM518	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM519	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LM520	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
22LM521	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
22LM522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
22LM523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
22LM524	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

Lawrence

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22LW500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22LW501	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22LW502	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22LW503	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22LW504	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22LW505	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22LW506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22LW507	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22LW508	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22LW509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
22LW511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22LW512	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
22LW514	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22LW515	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

Leake

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22LK500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22LK501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22LK502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22LK503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22LK504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22LK505	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22LK506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22LK507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22LK508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

Lincoln

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22LI501	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
22LI502	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
22LI503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
22LI504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LI505	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22LI506	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

Madison

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22MD500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
22MD501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22MD502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22MD503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22MD504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
22MD505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
22MD506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
22MD507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MD508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MD509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
22MD510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MD511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MD512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
22MD513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MD514	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MD515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MD516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MD517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22MD518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22MD519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22MD520	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
22MD521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MD522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22MD523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

[illegible]

AD-A119 972

HEARTFIELD PRICE AND GREENE INC MONROE LA

F/G 5/6

A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE PEARL RIVER BASIN, LOUISIANA--ETC(U)

APR 82 B MOORE

DACW01-81-C-0066

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UNCLASSIFIED

2 of 1
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22MA510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MA511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MA512	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MA513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MA514	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MA515	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MA516	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MA517	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22MA518	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
22MA520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

Pearl River

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22PR500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR501	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
22PR503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR504	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
22PR513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
22PR514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR515	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR517	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR521	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR524	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PR536	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22PR537	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22PR538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22PR539	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22PR540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
22PR541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22PR542	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
22PR543	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22PR544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
22PR545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
22PR546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
22PR547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
22PR548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
22PR549	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22PR550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	

Pike

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22PI500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
22PI501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PI502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PI503	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22PI504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22PI505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
22PI506	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22PI511	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PI512	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22PI513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	

Rankin

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22RA500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
22RA501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA509	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA511	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA514	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA515	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA516	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	
22RA517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
22RA518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA519	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22RA520	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
22RA521	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22RA522	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22RA523	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA530	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA531	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA532	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA533	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22RA539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22RA540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	

Simpson

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22SI500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22SI501	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22SI502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22SI503	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22SI504	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22SI505	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22SI506	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22SI507	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22SI508	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22SI509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22SI510	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22SI511	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

Walthall

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4
22WL500	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22WL501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
22WL502	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22WL503	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22WL504	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	
22WL505	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
22WL506	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22WL507	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
22WL508	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22WL509	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22WL510	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22WL511	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	

APPENDIX M



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

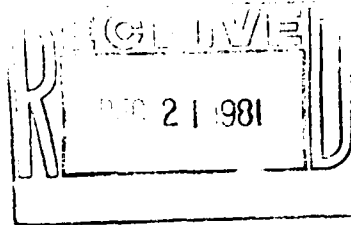
MOBILE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS Gibbens/nkr/205/694-4114
P. O. BOX 2288
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36628

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

SAMPD-EC

15 December 1981

Mr. G. R. Dennis Price, Vice President
Heartfield, Price, and Greene
802 31st Street
Monroe, Louisiana 72101



Dear Mr. Price:

The review of the draft report entitled "A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Pearl River Basin, Louisiana and Mississippi" has been completed. The report was submitted as partial fulfillment of Mobile District, US Army Corps of Engineers Contract No. DACW01-81-C-0066.

A marked copy of the report and copies of reviewers' comments are attached. Specific comments marked in the report and those of the Mobile District archeologist must be addressed in preparation of the revised draft report. Other reviewers' comments are provided for your information.

You are requested to submit one copy of the revised draft report and U.S.G.S. maps of site location within thirty (30) days of the date of this letter. If you require additional information, please contact Ms. Dottie Gibbens, Environmental Compliance Section, at 205/694-4114.

Sincerely,

WILLIS E. RULAND
Authorized Representative
of the Contracting Officer

2 Incl
As stated

COMMENTS: A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Pearl River Basin, Louisiana and Mississippi, Prepared by Heartfield, Price and Greene

GENERAL:

1. The report as a whole is quite good. It is well organized and contains a great deal of information that can be utilized by future researchers in the Pearl River Basin. The index of maps, lists of historical societies, and individuals knowledgeable with the area are especially useful.

2. Section 3 - This section provides a good general overview of the study area, however, the long cabin study cited by the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer should be included.

3. Section 4 - The site numbers on the Figures showing approximate site locations should be typed, not hand written.

4. Appendix I, Annotated Bibliography - This section must be completely revised. Less than one-half of the entries are annotated. There are numerous references that do not appear to relate to the study corridor or the Pearl River Basin at all (e.g. Beavers, 1978; Caldwell, 1958, 1964, etc.; DeJarnette, et al, 1962). Conversely, a number of references that do appear to contain information directly related to this study are not annotated. For example, some of the county histories are annotated and others are not. A majority of the archeological reports related to the Pearl River are not annotated. In revising this appendix, only references that specifically discuss the Pearl River Basin in some detail should be included and each of these citations must include a short synopsis of the content of the book, article, or report, as it relates to the study area.

SPECIFIC:

1. List of Tables - The title of Table 6-1 is not given. In the Contents this table is listed as page 6-3, but in the text it appears on page 6-4.

2. The report is not signed by the Principal Investigator.

3. Acknowledgements - It is the Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation, not Department.

4. Page 2-4 line 13-14 "...as the Long Leaf Pine Hills of Lowe (1915)." It appears that a noun is missing from this sentence.

5. Page 2-8 Figure 2-2 - This table should be typed, not hand written.

6. Page 2-14, line 17 - band not bank.


7. Page 2-16 paragraph 2.5.8. - If possible, examples of use of chert and quartz by aborigines should be given.

8. Page 2-23, line 42 - exploitive not exploitative.
9. Page 2-24, line 24 - forest misspelled.
10. Page 2-25, last line - "general vegetation" can scarcely be considered "staples".
11. Page 3-1, line 19 - delete "a"
12. Page 3-2, line 26 - insert "the" between "may be" and "same."
13. Page 3-5, line 28 - suggest change "allocation" to "affiliation."
14. Page 3-6, line 40 - Change 22Ha35 to 22Ha501.
15. Page 3-7, paragraph 2 - Change "as well as" to "and there was"
16. Page 3-7, line 31 - begun not began.
17. Page 3-8, paragraph 1 - Was the entire Ancient Earthwork Fortification Site excavated in 1972? If not, this paragraph should be revised to reflect the true level of effort.
18. Page 3-8, line 43 - "only" misspelled.
19. Page 3-11, line 31 - Change "surveyed" to "conducted".
20. Page 3-15, line 34 - Delete "and" from "National Historic Preservation Act".
21. Page 3-18, Table 3-2 - Date of Construction for Pearl River Bridges should be included in this table.
22. Page 4-1, paragraph 5 - Sea level has been lower more than twice. This paragraph should be revised to reflect that sea level has been lower only twice when it is believed that man could have migrated to the Americas.
23. Page 4-5, line 45 - Change 2PO17 to 3PO17.
24. Page 4-10, line 19 - What is a "munk"?
25. Page 4-10, line 21-22, "harvesting of wild plants" is not a portion of the diet. Consumption of wild plants is.
26. Page 4-15, Figure 4-4 - The source of this figure is not given. Has permission to reproduce this illustration been obtained from the author/publisher?
27. Page 4-16, line 28 - 22Ha501 not 22 a51.
28. Page 4-30, Paragraph 4 - Where have bone tempered Marksville ceramics been recovered. Bone tempering is not usually considered a diagnostic of Marksville ceramics, but sand and grit are (see Phillips, 1970).
29. Page 4-38, next to last line - Rhinehart Punctate, not Punctuated.
30. Page 4-42, line 14 - Change "civilization" to "culture".

31. Page 5-2, Figure 5-1 is not presented.
32. Page 5-4, line 19 - "day" misspelled.
33. Page 6-3, Table 6-1 - The title of this table is not given.
34. Page 6-4, Figure 6-1 - Better reproduction needed.
35. Page 6-5, line 9 - "description" misspelled.
36. Page 6-6, Figure 6-2 - Better reproduction needed.
37. Page 6-9, line 36 - "settlers" misspelled.
38. Page 6-9, last paragraph - Surely "Anglo-Saxons" were not the only ethnic groups who settled in the Pearl River region.
39. Page 6-11 - Where is the beginning of the first paragraph?
40. Page 6-11, paragraph 3 - Contains many grammatical errors and should be rewritten.
41. Page 6-11, line 25 - Insert "River" after "Pearl".
42. Page 6-13, paragraph 5 - "Anglos" were not the only ethnic group to settle in this area.
43. Page 6-15, paragraph 6 - See comment 42.
44. Page 6-16, Figure 6-6. This figure is not presented.
45. Page 6-17, Figure 6-7 - Same comment as 44.
46. Page 6-18, line 1 - Add "River area" after "Pearl".
47. Page 6-18, line 5 - Add "the" after "along".
48. Page 6-19, Figure 6-8 - This figure is not presented.
49. Page 6-20, line 7 - Where is Pinkneyville?
50. Page 6-21, line 3 - Change "settlement" to "settlers".
51. Page 6-22, line 9 - Change "were" to "was".
52. Page 6-22, paragraph 4 - Names of steamboats should be underlined or italicized.
53. Page 6-23, Figure 6-9 - Better reproduction needed.
54. Page 6-24, Paragraph 7 - What governments became unstable? Local, State, National?
55. Page 6-24, paragraph 3 - A better explanation of limited activity on the Pearl River during the Civil War is needed.

23 November 1981

56. Page 6-25, paragraph 7 - Where are the ferry and landing described here?
57. Page 6-26, paragraph 7 - Where is the drawbridge?
58. Page 6-27, line 14 - change (about 1880) to (circa 1880).
59. Page 6-27, next to last line - Pearl should be underlined.
60. Page 6-28, line 21 - "contiguous" misspelled.
61. Page 6-28, line 25 - Railroad misspelled.
62. Page 6-28, paragraphs 6-7 - Names of steamboats should be underlined.
63. Page 6-29, line 21 - Change "are" to were".
64. Page 6-30, line 4 - "packet" should be plural.
65. Page 6-30, line 8 - Add "River" after "Pearl".
66. Page 7-4, lines 10-11 - Change "is believed to" to "may".
67. Page 7-5, Table 7-2 - This table is not presented.
68. Page 7-8, Table 7-4 - This table is not presented.
69. Page 8-1, line 35 - delete "due to the"
70. Page 8-2, line 29 - "sites" misspelled.
71. Page 8-3, line 5 - "caused" not "cause".
72. Page 9-6, Table 9-2 - Delete this table from the text. UTM coordinates should not be published but should be an index to the U.S.G.S. maps of site locations.
73. Page R-2 - Atkinson, 1976 reference should also include "Prepared for the Mobile District, US Army Corps of Engineers".
74. Page R-6 - Ciko, 1977 reference - Why is there a blank in this citation?
75. Page G-1, paragraph 2 - Following should be capitalized.
76. Page J-2, line 20 - "begun" not began".
77. Page J-2, line 27 - "Jacobean" not "Jacobethan".
78. Page J-2, line 34 - "excellent" not "Excellant".


DOROTHY H. GIBBENS
Archeologist

Environmental Compliance Section



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

P O BOX 571
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39205

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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ELBERT R. HILLIARD
DIRECTOR

December 10, 1981

Colonel Robert H. Ryan
Department of the Army
Mobile District, Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 2288
Mobile, Alabama 36628

Dear Colonel Ryan:

Attached are our comments regarding the report entitled A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Pearl River Basin, Louisiana and Mississippi, Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc., September 1981. If there are questions please contact Sam McGahey and Dr. Pat Galloway.

Sincerely,

ELBERT R. HILLIARD
State Historic Preservation Officer

Paul Newsom
By: Paul Newsom
Interagency Coordinator

PN/ld

Enclosures

Comments from Samuel McGahey, Chief Archaeologist, Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

You apparently consider Dalton Early Archaic and San Patrice Paleo-Indian. This won't wash. They are probably coeval variants of the same form.

- p. 4.6. I disagree with the argument in the first paragraph on p. 4.6. There is reason to believe that clovis is as early in the East as it is anywhere else. I believe there are some recent dates of 11,000-12,000 in the northeast of Caribou. (See recent article in Archaeology).
- p. 4.10. Paragraph four. The chronological relationship between Decatur and Big Sandy implied here did not hold up on further testing of the Hester site. The stratigraphy in that test pit was probably reversed Decatur points and nutting stones were a consistent association and the nutting stones were also found with Big Sandy. The situation should be updated, however; later testing of the site revealed a clear trend for the Decatur Component to overlie Big Sandy.

The Archaic is presented as one unit comparable to Paleo-Indian. This doesn't seem quite right. I think it can logically be divided in three parts in the southeast.

- p. 4.18. Paragraph 3. You omitted reference to the small circular post mold pattern found by Phillips, Ford and Haag at Jaketown although it is subsequently mentioned on p. 4. 20.
- p. 4.18. Paragraph 4. I have heard that Poverty Point cremations were found in a small site in Eastern Louisiana near Natchez, MS. Contact Bill Spencer, Southern Archaeological Research 504-344-2504.
- p. 4.24. Jasper Beads at JD 507 seem to all be Middle Archaic, not poverty point.
- p. 4.24. MA-518. "Earthwork" interpreted as possibly poverty point by Dale Greenwell. This remains unverified and Greenwell is not considered a reliable source by this department.
- p. 4.24. WL-502 is placed in poverty point on projectile point typology alone. This is risky business.
- p. 4.28. Concerning 16-WA-63, I was not aware that beads were an element in Tchefuncte. If they are stone beads they probably belong to an earlier component.
- p. 4.27. Paragraph 3. Concerning houses in this period, one is known from Jaketown - also small and circular.

Comments on A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Pearl River Basin,
Louisiana and Mississippi, vols. I and II (Heartfield, Price and
Greene, Inc., September, 1981)

Patricia Kay Galloway
Mississippi Department of Archives and History
November 30, 1981

The following comments will pertain exclusively to the sections of the report dealing with the Mississippian through Euro-American settlement periods.

General comments: I found that numerous figures, most of them maps, were missing from the report, thus making it difficult in many cases to follow the argument. It was also clear that aside from a few comments, no clear case for the obvious sampling bias that exists was made. This sampling bias is evident when the maps, with sites clustered almost exclusively in the Jackson area and around the mouth of the Pearl, are compared with the list of surveys so far accomplished, and indeed with the narrative recounting the history of Euro-american occupation, since most land-alteration and therefore most accidental discovery of sites has taken place in those two areas. Insufficient stress was given in the report to the nearly completely unknown character of much of the archaeology of the Pearl River Basin. Additionally, no attempt was made to show or indeed to evaluate the intensity of survey in the study area; a map showing simply number of sites reported per county in the state demonstrates graphically just how influential such a sampling bias can be. Another thing I missed was any notion of the archaeological and historical problems which need to be addressed through additional attention to the study area.

Mississippian Period (section 4.3.6): The summary of the traits of the culture in its various manifestations takes no account of the unknowns; several statements asserted as fact are simply a result of survey or excavation bias (i.e.: majority of Mississippian sites are in the Yazoo basin; lack of significant mortuary ritual in Plaquemine culture). The fact that the Pearl ought to be a Plaquemine/Moundville interface is not mentioned. No mention at all is made of the fact that a major problem in the area and for the period is the definition of what Mississippian cultures became what historic tribes; there is simply a jump from Mississippian to Historic, leaving a silent impression that there was no such connection.

Historic Native Americans (chapter 5): Many of the problems here have to do with excessive and uncritical dependence upon secondary sources, especially Swanton, whose ideas regarding minimal social and locational change among southeastern Indians during the contact period have led to distortion of the evidence in his works. Map 1 in Swanton 1946 is cited repeatedly as the authority for tribal locations, though it is a composite map which only purports to give locations for the tribes of the Pearl area in 1650; there is in fact no primary source which gives this information, and the map represents a backwards extrapolation of later information. Acolapissa: The information about English slave raids on the Acolapissa by 1699 has not been evaluated to suggest that the tribe may have lived higher up on the Pearl at an earlier date. No reason is suggested for their combining later with the Houma and Bayougoula, although this fact offers strong suggestions regarding cultural homogeneity. No mention is made of the real problems with the location of the Acolapissa,

stemming from La Salle's identification of the Quinipissa on the lower Mississippi in 1682 and Iberville's failure to find any such tribe there in 1699--it is not clear that they and the Acolapissa were the same people, but neither is the motive of the Bayougoulas for telling Iberville they had never lived there completely clear. The French sources can only be examined critically in the light of archaeological evidence. Choctaw: Although mention is made of Régis du Roullet's journey down the Pearl in 1732 (see section 6.1.2), this source has clearly not been read, since the several references therein to Choctaw settlement in the vicinity of and use of the lower Pearl river are not cited specifically. No mention of the important Natchez-Choctaw trail crossing the lower Pearl is made, although it is indicated clearly on Régis' maps of the river. The outline of Choctaw history during the French period on page 5-8 is a biased travesty. The discussion of mortuary practices is based mostly upon nineteenth-century sources, and the fact that none of these practices have been documented archaeologically is not mentioned. My statement regarding the resemblance between Bayougoula Incised and Chickachae Combed pottery types is distorted out of all recognition: my suggestion is that since the former is apparently earlier than the latter, ~~that~~ the influence might have flowed from the one to the other through possible close cultural affiliation; I have never suggested that where Chickachae Combed is found one might look for Bayougoulas! And the crucial fact that archaeological evidence from the late Mississippian period on the lower Pearl may help to define the as yet unknown ethnic identity of the Western and Sixtowns Choctaw is not even mooted.

Euro-American Settlement (chapter 6): There is a lot more material for the French period than is presented here, especially evidence that several French families were probably involved with the lower Pearl from the period of earliest settlement. I have mentioned the insufficient use of du Roullet's evidence above, but it is worth mentioning here that the man built a small palisade fort on the upper Pearl in the Choctaw settlement of Sapachitto in 1732, with the intent of using it as a trade depot; there may be some further evidence to be uncovered regarding intermittent French use of the river as a trade artery, since this was du Roullet's real purpose in surveying it. One very important family for the history of the lower Pearl took up residence here during the French period. Simon Favre was interpreter to the Choctaw from as early as the late 1740s, and it is likely that his family established its plantation there from this date. The report mentions (page 6-7) the Favre plantation on the lower Pearl visited by William Bartram in 1777, but does not identify it as Favre's, and then makes a serious error of omission in failing to report that one Simon Favre, probably a son, served as land agent in granting numerous tracts of land on the lower Pearl in 1809-1810 on behalf of the Spanish (American State Papers: Public Lands, Vol. III, pp. 8-11). The continuity is obviously quite likely to be unbroken up to the present, since the report does cite large land holdings around Pearlington by a Captain Joseph A. Favre in the Civil War period (page 6-28), holdings that grew into a very profitable lumber business in partnership with the Poitevent family after that war and into the twentieth century. Thus we have one family whose residence on the lower Pearl bridges from the French-Choctaw contact period into the present, and this is not recognized in the research that underlies the report. In fact, throughout this section the report depends upon sources like Thigpen and Skates, which are at best superficial and at worst inaccurate.

One final complaint: inaccuracy of citations. It is irritating to find Pierre Margry cited as Magry throughout and Dunbar Rowland referred to as Dunbar (both are correct in the bibliography). Also, my understanding of an annotated bibliography is that it be critically annotated as to

the value of the works cited. This has not been done except sporadically in the present report. There are other things, such as the claim that Moreau Chambers' 1933-35 field notebook was not available for study at the time of visitation at MDAH, which are untrue. And the Saul's Mounds site is not included in the report. Nor is the integrity of the very important Mill Creek site as great as mentioned in the report, since three of its nine mounds have been bulldozed and a fourth has a backhoe trench straight through its middle; the fact that the three bulldozed mounds include none that has less than 30 inches remaining above ground and one that still possesses over 60 inches, and that they are all three in cultivation, means that further attention to them is urgent.



DAVID C. TREEN
Governor

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION AND TOURISM
OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

ROBERT B. DeBLIEUX
Assistant Secretary

MRS. LAWRENCE H. FOX
Secretary

November 3, 1981

Mr. Willis E. Ruland
Chief, Environment and Resources Branch
Department of the Army
Mobile District, Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 2288
Mobile, AL 36628
ATTENTION: SAMPD-EC

Re: A Cultural Resources Inventory
of the Pearl River Basin,
Louisiana and Mississippi

Dear Mr. Ruland:

My staff has reviewed the above-referenced cultural resources inventory and we have the following comments to offer.

Overall, the report is quite comprehensive and represents a valuable source of information relative to cultural resources in the Pearl River Basin. There are a few items, however, that we would like to bring to your attention.

Regarding standing structures, there is presently a survey of log structures in the Florida Parishes being conducted by Dr. Jay Edwards of the L.S.U. Department of Geography and Anthropology. Part of the Pearl River study area is included in the survey area, but we do not know if any log structures have been recorded within one mile of the Pearl River. Additionally, there are three National Register properties in Bogalusa - the Bogalusa City Hall, the Bogalusa Railroad Station, and the Sullivan House. While these properties are not necessarily in the study area, they are within the Pearl River Basin.

There are a few items concerning archaeological resources which we would like to bring to your attention. On page 4-35, it is stated that according to Phillips, Mulatto Bayou (22Ha500) is the only site of the Whitehall phase (Baytown period) in the study area. The next paragraph, however, states that the only Baytown period site in the area is 22Cp516. If the Mulatto Bayou site is indeed in the study area, it should be listed in Table 4-6 and depicted in Figure 4-8. Also confusing is the fact that Mulatto Bayou is listed as Archaic in Table 7-3 on page 7-6 and is described as being occupied sometime during the post-Archaic period on page 3 of Appendix K. Additionally, it is stated on page 4-42 that site 22Lw511, listed in Table 4-8 on page 4-43 and depicted in Figure 4-10 on page 4-44, is described in Appendix K. However, there is no reference to this site in Appendix K (pages K-7 and K-8).

We would also like you to note that Figures 5-1, 6-6 and 6-7 are missing, as are Tables 7-2 and 7-4. There is also a gap in the narrative between pages 6-9 and 6-11.

Mr. Willis E. Ruland
Page 2

Thank you for the opportunity to review this document. If you have any questions regarding the above comments, please contact my staff in the Division of Archaeology.

Sincerely,

Robert B. DeBlieux

Robert B. DeBlieux
State Historic Preservation Officer

RBD:PGR:tb

COBB INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY

DRAWER AR,

MISSISSIPPI STATE, MISSISSIPPI 39762

TELEPHONE: 601-325-3826

November 13, 1981

Ms. Dottie Gibbons
Environmental Section, Mobile District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mobile, Alabama

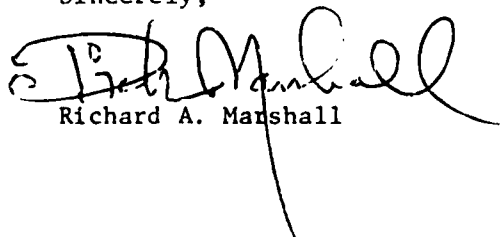
Dear Dottie:

Enclosed please find my comments on the review of Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc.'s A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE PEARL RIVER BASIN, LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI. This looks like a nice job to me. Most of the items I have mentioned are minor. Attention to them will be most helpful, however. I want to particularly call attention to the matter of the bison in the area and to the fact that we carelessly refer to "Rangia" shell in shell heaps without actually knowing if they are all Rangia or a mixture.

I have searched the lower Pearl River almost up to Nicholson and found very little evidence of Indian occupation. This was from a boat. The first high ground comes in at about where the NASA facility is located. This is where I feel the Acolopissa villages will be found. However, one woman I talked with from the Slidell area said that she was convinced that most of the villages would have been between Nicholson and somewhat above. She was trying to trace out the route of one of the early French (priest) who visited them and is convinced from the descriptions of the journey that they had to come inland some distance from Biloxi before turning west. His descriptions of the stream crossings suggest to this woman inland features rather than coastal. She even felt that the Bogalusa area might be where they had gone(?).

Thank you for calling on me. I am glad to help any time.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Marshall

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTED CORRECTIONS AND INCLUSIONS OF
FINAL DRAFT OF "A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
OF THE PEARL RIVER BASIN, LOUISIANA AND
MISSISSIPPI" BY HEARTFIELD, PRICE
AND GREENE, INC.

- Volume 1 Third paragraph. Reference to A.M.S.L. without explanation.
2.1.1 A.M.S.L. is explained in last paragraph, p. 2-4.
pp.2-3
- pp. 2-2 Figure 2-1. Need explanation as to what heavily outlined area signifies on map. Perhaps this outlines a portion of the Pearl River Basin specifically under study? I assume that it does. Should not all of Pearl River Basin be outlined?
- p. 2-11 Paragraph 2.3.10 - second paragraph. I would suggest that a more positive statement be made regarding aboriginal utilization of the chert and quartz materials of the Citronelle Formation.
- 2.3.11 Are the chert and quartz materials in these Pleistocene terraces of Citronelle Formation origin? These too provided the aboriginal peoples with lithic materials. Ferruginous sandstones commonly used come from earlier formations, some of which are, no doubt, exposed in the central part of the Pearl River Basin.
- p. 2-12 2.3.12. Same as above?
- p. 2-16 2.5.9. Suggest a more positive statement about aboriginal use of the gravels from these formations.
- p. 2-27 2.7.2.1. Fifth line from top of page. This may be "Keppel," but it is probably "Klippel." There is a Walter E. Klippel who has done a lot of work with Paul Parmalee. Check!
- p. 2-30 2.7.2.6. The discussion on bison should be expanded. The bison has not been given credit when it should have. Penicaut (McWilliams 1953) and others have mentioned the presence of bison hides and other materials among the Pascagoula/Biloxi Indians on the Pascagoula River. Penicaut mentions shooting bison just off Bayou Manchac near Lake Maurepas on their first visit to the Natchez. Though these locations are not in the Pearl River Basin, they are at least as close to the Pearl River as the central Pearl River is to the coast. du Pratz pictures the Natchez hunting bison east of the Fatherland site, possibly in the Pearl River Basin. This subject needs expansion, either at this point or in the descriptions of the historic Indians.
- p. 3-2 3.1.1. First sentence. Should "lapidary" not be changed to "lapidarist?" Perhaps the structure of the sentence should be rearranged.
- p. 3-6 3.1.3. Fourth paragraph. Delete "Dr." in front of Richard A. Marshall.

p. 3-7 3.1.3, last paragraph. Marshall was the first to report an historic Indian occupation site on the east end of the Jackson Landing earthworks (site report card). This does not specifically support Wailes' (1852) statement in 3.1.1, p. 3-1, 3rd paragraph; it does tend to lend strong support to it. In the following paragraphs Williams is given strong credit for the location/identification of this site.

p. 3-9 3.1.3. Recent Investigations. I suggest the following CRS reports for possible inclusion:

MARSHALL, RICHARD A.

1976 Final Report: An Archaeological Site Survey of Four Proposed Pipeline Construction Sites in Louisiana. Conducted for the Florida Gas Transmission Company, Winter Park, Florida. Copy on file with the Louisiana Antiquities Commission, Baton Rouge. (This survey takes up on the Louisiana side of the Pearl River where the survey reported by Wynn [1975] left off on the Mississippi side of the Pearl River). Several prehistoric sites were reported in the Pearl River Basin northeast of Bogalusa.

WYNN, Jack T., WILLIAM V. DUBARD AND MICHAEL V. TAYLOR

1975 Final Report on an Archaeological Site Survey of Four Proposed Construction Sites in George and Pearl River Counties, Mississippi. Conducted for the Florida Gas Transmission Company, Winter Park, Florida. Department of Anthropology, Mississippi State University. (This survey is probably the same listed in the references cited under Wynn only. This reference is, thus, a correction for the one cited.)

p. 4-4 4.1.1, last paragraph. I would check with Gagliano on his suggested possible dates for this fossil specimen. Not only was this the first fossil human specimen from North America (1846), it also predates the discovery of the first Neandertal skeleton from the old world by 10 years (1856). Flourine tests on fossil animal bone and a human femur found on sand/gravel bars of the Mississippi River near Friar's Point about 1969 showed these bones to be of approximately the same age. Subsequent RC dating of the femur indicated an age of ca. 9000 B.C (Pyne, paper and correspondence). This is out of the subject area, but there are several very good references - Montague, Sellars, etc.

PYNE, CHARLES H., RICHARD A. MARSHALL AND LOUISE M. ROBBINS

1971 Fossilized Human and Faunal Remains from a Gravel Bar in the Mississippi River. Paper read by C. H. Pyne, Southern Anthropological Society, Dallas.

ANGEL, J. LAWRENCE

Letter to Louise Robbins regarding RC date of 7050 B.C. on collagen from a human femur (sample #90), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Department of Anthropology, January 30, 1974.

- p. 4-10 4.2.1, Rangia cuneata. I have recently learned that there is another clam which is almost identical in its shell to that of Rangia cuneata and which requires an expert to separate from Rangia. I now question the blatant identification of "Rangia" shell heaps, as both clams are to be found in nearly all the same environment, the only exception is that Rangia must be under water at all times to survive, while Polymesoda carolina (BOSC) is to be found between the tidal zone, that is, it can survive on daily exposure to air. This is cited in Marshall (1981) using Duobinis (1978) as the major source for the above information.

MARSHALL, RICHARD A.

1981 Report of a Cultural Resource Survey; Marina and Village, Charles Land Company, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. Conducted for Brown Engineers, Inc., Gulfport. Copy available at the State Department of Archives and History, Jackson, MS.

DUOBINIS, EILEEN MARTHA

1978 Seasonal and Spatial Distribution of the Carolina Marsh Clam Polymesoda carolina (BOSC) in a Mississippi Marsh, with Some Notes on its Dessication Resistance and General Ecology. Thesis, Mississippi State University.

- p. 4-16 4.3.1. There is no mention of how all of the late Archaic and Poverty Point cultures tie in with or are related to the Gulf Formational. This relationship should be explored.

WALTHALL, JOHN, AND NED J. JENKINS

1976 The Gulf Formational Stage in Southeastern Prehistory. Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin, No. 19, Memphis.

- p. 4-21 4.3.1. See remarks on Rangia cuneata and Polymesoda carolina above.

- p. 4-23 4.3.2, second paragraph. Tchefuncte materials, or Gulf Formational traits are found in the central Tombigbee. Check the Tombigbee Waterway reports for references. Tchefuncte has a wider range than indicated in the discussion.

- p. 4-42 4.3.6. Have the researchers overlooked the large Mississippian component at the Jackson Landing site? There is a large flat-topped temple mound just inside the earlier earthworks on which the present house, or lodge, is located. This is a good strong Mississippian component.

- p. 5-9 5.1.1.3, second paragraph. Regarding changes in Choctaw funeral practices, see Tesar (1971).

TESAR, LOUIS DANIEL

1974 Archaeological Assessment Survey of the Tallahala Reservoir Area, Jasper County, Mississippi. Department of Anthropology, Mississippi State University.

- p. 5-9 5.1.1.3, last sentence of section. Check the Moss Site (22Sm508) near Polkville on the Strong River. When the survey of 1832 passed through it was noted that there was a Choctaw village (still occupied). Also, we have a large piece of Choctaw pottery from that site (Marshall 1978). See also Mark De Leon, Archaeologist, U. S. Forest Service, Jackson, MS, for information.

MARSHALL, RICHARD A.

1978 An Example of Chichachae Combed Pottery. Mississippi Archaeological Association Newsletter, Vol. 13, No. 1.

John Pennman (formerly with the Department of Archives and History) is working on an article and citing that site.

- p. 5-10 5.1.1.3, last paragraph. See my comment for page 3-7.

- p. 5-11 Where are the Pascagoula, Capinas?

HIGGINBOTHAM, JAY

1967 THE PASCAGOULA INDIANS. Colonial Books, Mobile.

- p. 6-5. 6.1.3 or there-about. I have recollections of someone in Hancock County telling me that the huge shell midden at Jackson Landing had furnished the city of New Orleans the shell for paving its streets during most of the 19th century, even into the early 20th. Shell was dug by prisoners, placed on barges, and taken to New Orleans. It is clear that shell has been removed from some portions of the site, and there is still a huge amount of shell present. This is (was?) the largest shell midden on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

APPENDIX N

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Mobile District

General

- 1: No response needed.
- 2: The log cabin study was on-going at the time of the draft report submission and no results had been published. Dr. Jay Edwards, who is conducting the study, was contacted on 1/4/82 and information supplied by him has been incorporated into the study on pages 3-16 and 7-4.
- 3: Site numbers have been typed on figures.
- 4: The annotated bibliography has been revised to include only references specific to the Pearl River.

Specific

- 1-78: The report has been ammended to correct all errors and deficiencies. Better reproduction will be forthcoming. The plates were not made for the draft because of the expense involved in reprinting when page numbers change.

S.H.P.O.

- Paragraph 1: No response needed.
- Paragraph 2: No response needed.
- Paragraph 3: The log cabin study has been added (See above). The National Register properties in Bogalusa are out of the corridor and are thus not included.
- Paragraph 4: The Mulatto Bayou Site (22Ha500) is listed as a Baytown site, along with 22Cp516 and 22Cp524 on page 4-35. It is listed in Table 4-6 and depicted in Figure 4-8. Mulatto Bayou is listed as a Baytown site on Table 7-2 and is described as a site containing Baytown components on page 4 of Appendix K. Site 22Lw511 has been added to page 8 of Appendix K.
- Paragraph 5: Figures 5-1 and 6-7 have been deleted as well as Table 7-4. The rest appear in the final report. At the time of submission of the draft report it had not been decided if all of these figures and tables would be inserted in the final manuscript.

The gap in the narrative has been amended. The corrected version appears on page 6-10

Paragraph 6: No response needed.

Cobb Institute

- pp. 2-3 The abbreviation A.M.S.L. has been explained on page 2-3. It was our opinion that our readers would understand this abbreviation.
- pp. 2-2 The heavily outlined area has been deleted. The map was taken from a soils book and the outlined area represented the county for which the book applies.
- pp. 2-11
pp. 2-12
pp. 2-16 Pleistocene and recent gravels include both reworked Citronelle gravels and gravels derived from older parent material. As we conducted a literature search and not a lithic resources study, such discrimination of gravel sources, whether Citronelle or later, is beyond the scope of this report. However, all convenient sources were undoubtedly utilized by aboriginal populations.
- p. 2-27 Keppel has been changed to Klippel on page 2-27.
- p. 2-30 This is out of the corridor and thus has not been included.
- p. 3-2 The use of the word lapidary is correct.
- p. 3-6 Dr. has been deleted from Richard Marshall's name on page 3-7.
- p. 3-7 Credit has been given to Marshall on page 3-8 that he was the first to record the historic Indian occupation site at the Jackson Landing earthworks.
- p. 3-9 The report by Marshall (1976) has been added on page 3-9.
- The report by Wynn has been correctly cited on pages 3-8, I-41 and R-34.
- p. 4-4 Gagliano was contacted and his information appears on page 4-5.
- p. 4-10 Mention is made of the similarities between the two shells on page 4-10.
- p. 4-16 The Gulf Formational Stage as defined by Walthall (1980), is an intermediate cultural stage between the Archaic and Woodland stages. The only two Gulf Formational cultures integrated into Walthall's chronology which are found in the study area are Poverty

Point and Tchefuncte. Poverty Point is considered to belong to the Middle Gulf Formational while Tchefuncte is placed in the Late Gulf Formational. Both are placed within the Post-Archaic in this report. The reader is advised to consult the following source for further information:

Walthall, John A.

1980 Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast: Archaeology of Alabama and the Middle South.
The University of Alabama Press. University, Alabama.

- p. 4-21 No change was made in the text on this page. We were simply reporting the results of another person's work.
- p. 4-23 The range of Tchefuncte materials has been corrected on page 4-23.
- p. 4-42 The Mississippian component is mentioned on pages K-3 and Table 7-2.
- p. 5-9 The report by Tesar has been reviewed.
- The Moss site is mentioned on page 5-9.
- p. 5-10 Marshall has been given credit for recording the historic Indian component at the Ancient Earthwork Site.
- p. 5-11 This source does not mention these groups in the study area.
- p. 6-5 The removal of shell from 22Ha504 for paving of streets has been added to the site description on page K-3.

M.D.A.H.

Sam McGahey

- Paragraph 1 No response needed.
- p. 4-6 No change was made. We were simply citing Willey and Phillips (1958:89).
- p. 4-10 Our statement has been re-worded on page 4-9.
- Paragraph 2 No response needed.
- p. 4-18 The post mold pattern is referenced on pages 4-18 and 4-20.

- p. 4-18 Attempts to contact Bill Spencer were unsuccessful. This is out of the corridor and was omitted.
- p. 4-24 We included information as presented on the site form. McGahey of M.D.A.H. believes the jasper beads to be Archaic instead of Poverty Point.
- A possible Poverty Point "earthwork" was recorded by Dale Greenwell. When the site was visited by New World Research no traces of this feature were found.
- p. 4-28 Beads found at site 16WA63 are described as Tchefuncte on the site form. However, McGahey at M.D.A.H. believes they probably belong to an earlier component.
- p. 4-27 The house is mentioned on page 4-20.

Pat Galloway

General Comments: Paragraph 1:

1. Maps and figures have been added.
- 2/ A statement concerning the sampling bias has been added to page 9-1.
3. It is our opinion that sufficient stress was given to the unknown character of the archeology of the Pearl River Basin.
4. All surveys carried out in the study area have been included in Section 3.1, "Previous archeological Investigations." In Chapter 7 (Results) and Chapter 8 (Interpretations), we noted the extremely limited nature of survey within the area and also that the information was extremely limited and not necessarily representative of cultural resources in the study area.
5. Archeological and historical problems are addressed in Chapter 9.

Mississippian Period Paragraph 2:

1. The possibility of some of the traits being the result of a sampling bias are mentioned on pages 4-39.
2. The possibility of the Pearl River representing a Plaquemine-Moundville interface has been added to page 4-42.

3. Reference to the fact that a major problem in the area is the relationship between prehistoric Mississippian Cultures and historic tribes is made on page 4-42.

Historic Native Americans Paragraph 3:

1. It was our intent to use as many sources as possible.
2. Map 1 in Swanton (1946) was used as it is our opinion that it should not be ignored.

Acolapissa

1. No change made. We were citing information presented by another source (Swanton 1911:281).
2. The reasons for the Acolapissa merging with the Houma and Bayougoula are mentioned on page 5-2.

Choctaw

1. The source was read. It was difficult to locate the villages accurately. Reference to the settlements is made on page 5-6.
2. The trail is mentioned on page 5-6 and appears on Figure 6-6.
3. Swanton took his data concerning Choctaw burial practices largely from first-hand accounts written in the eighteenth century. Given the limited time and financial constraints of the project, it was decided to use Swanton research rather than repeat his efforts which took him many years.
4. Dr. Galloway's statement has been re-worded on page 5-9.
5. This point has been noted on page 5-9.

Euro-American Settlement Paragraph 4:

1. It was not possible to utilize all the material available concerning the French period.
2. Rouillet's fort is mentioned on page 6-4.
3. The Favre family is mentioned on pages 6-6, 6-14, 6-25 and 6-28.

Euro-American Settlement Paragraph 5:

1. Citations have been corrected.

2. The annotated bibliography has been amended.
3. On the first visit to MDAH, the librarian was not able to locate the notebook. On a subsequent visit, it was found with the aid of Dr. Pat Galloway of MDAH.
4. The Sauls Mound have been added on pages Table 7-2 and K-9.
5. Information concerning the Mill Creek Site has been corrected on Table 7-2, and pages J-3 and K-8.

